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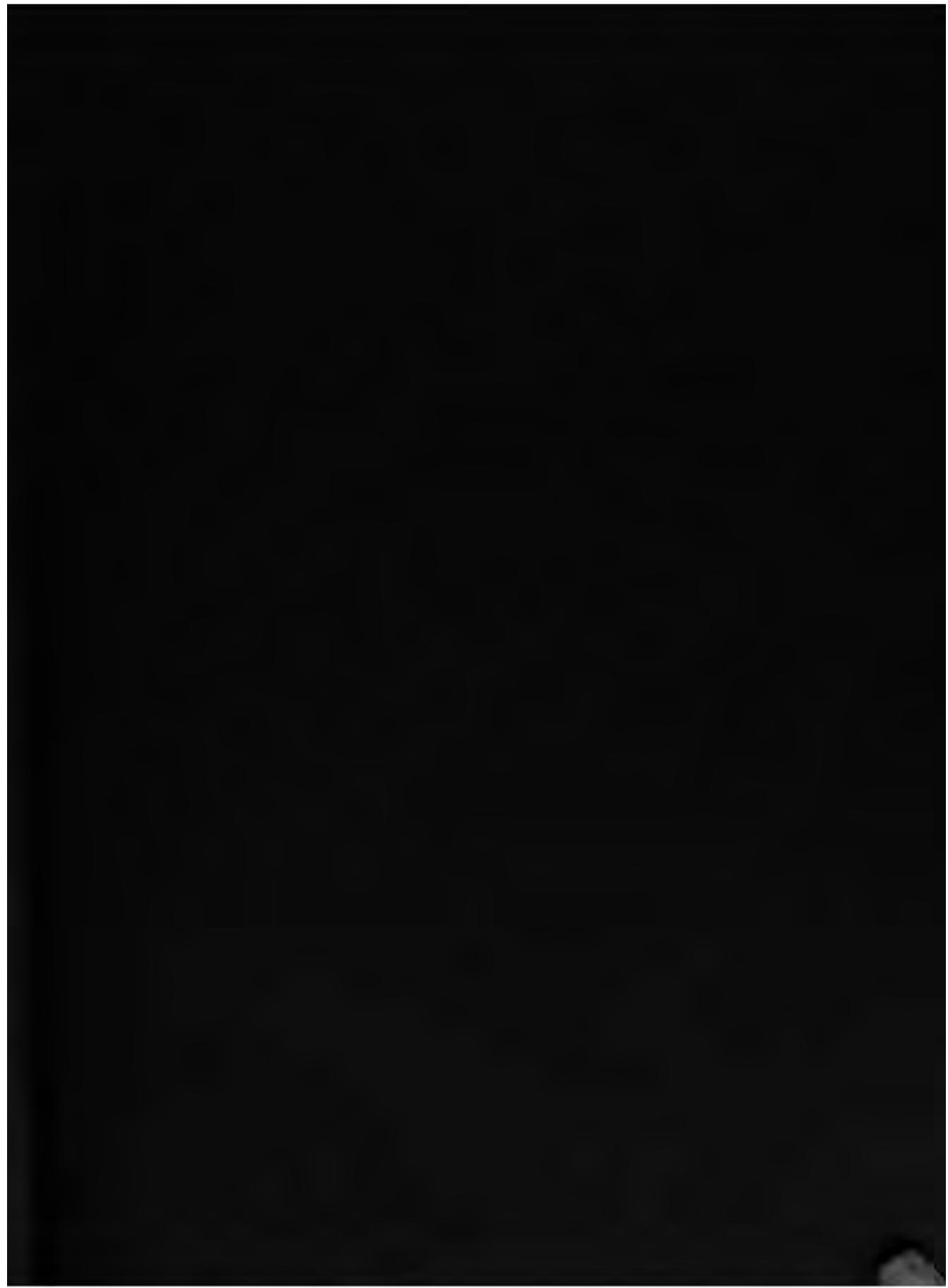
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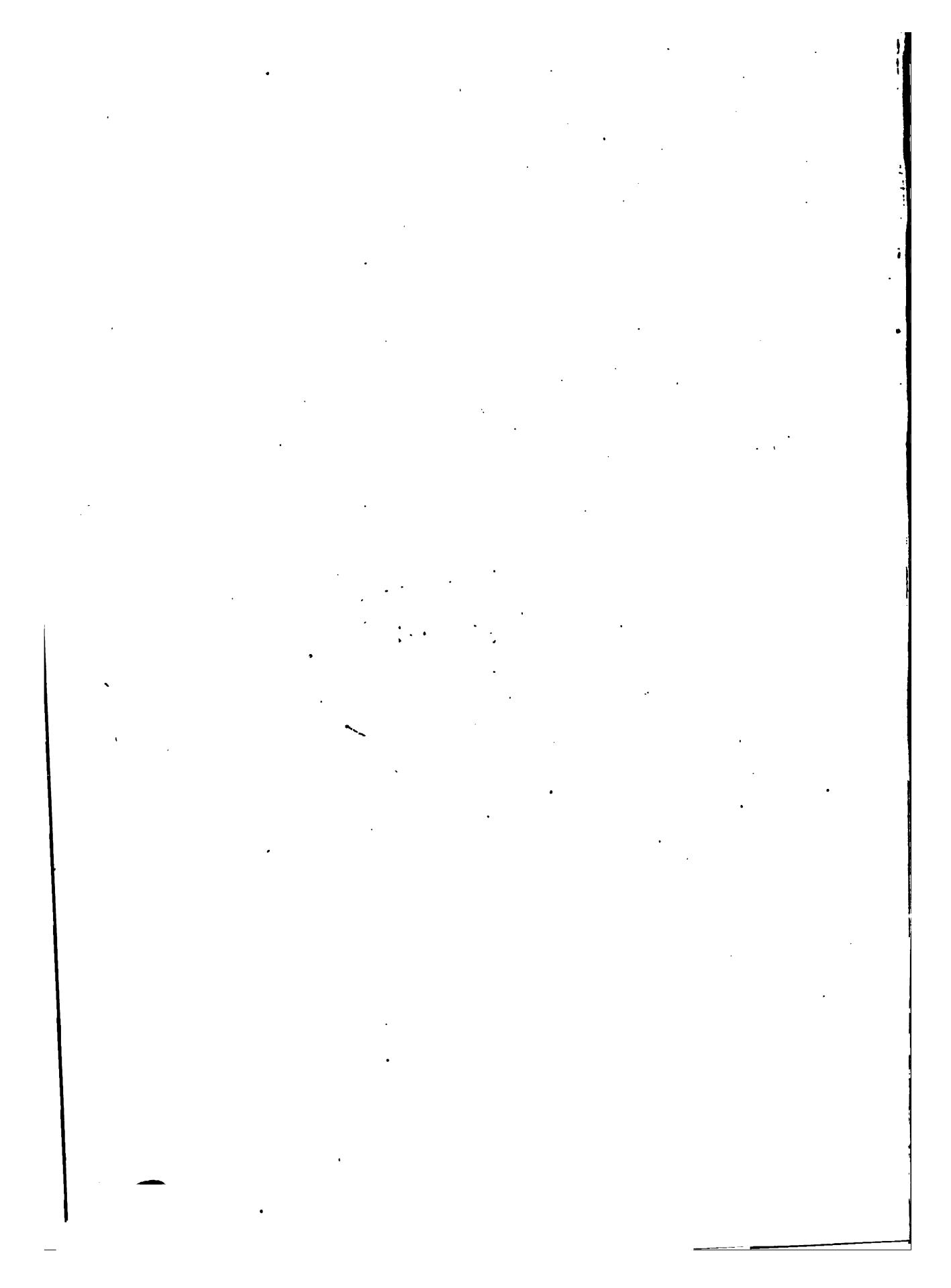
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A

GENEALOGICAL SKETCH

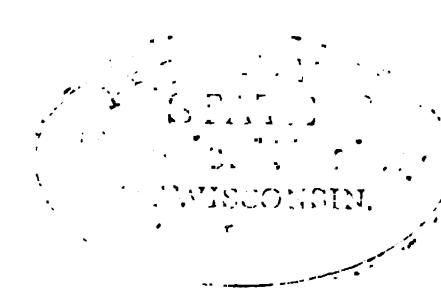
OF

ONE BRANCH

OF THE

MOSELEY, FAMILY.

NEWBURYPORT:
PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION.
1878.



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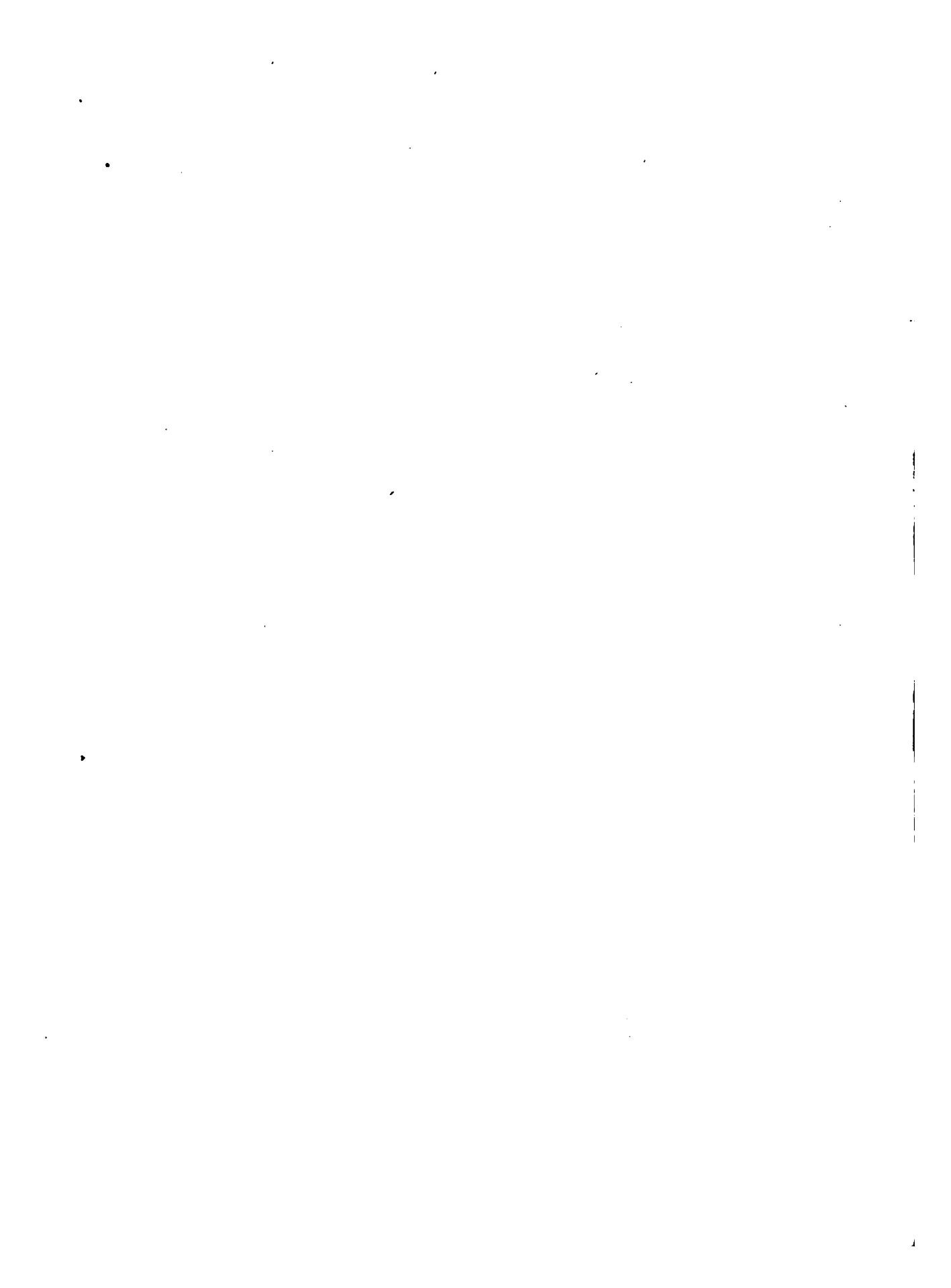
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THE natural desire to trace their descent, which, in the later years of life, comes to most men, led me at first to collect the scattered memoranda of the family and embody its history and traditions in some permanent ~~material~~; but now I am moved thereto by another consideration.

It is an incentive to children to transmit unimpaired the legacy of an honorable descent, and as the record of our ancestry is altogether worthy, the influence which the knowledge of this may exert, upon those who come after me, renders the service I here perform, although so imperfectly, a duty, as well as pleasure.

EDW. S. MOSELEY.

NEWBURYPORT, March 1st, 1878.



To My Children,

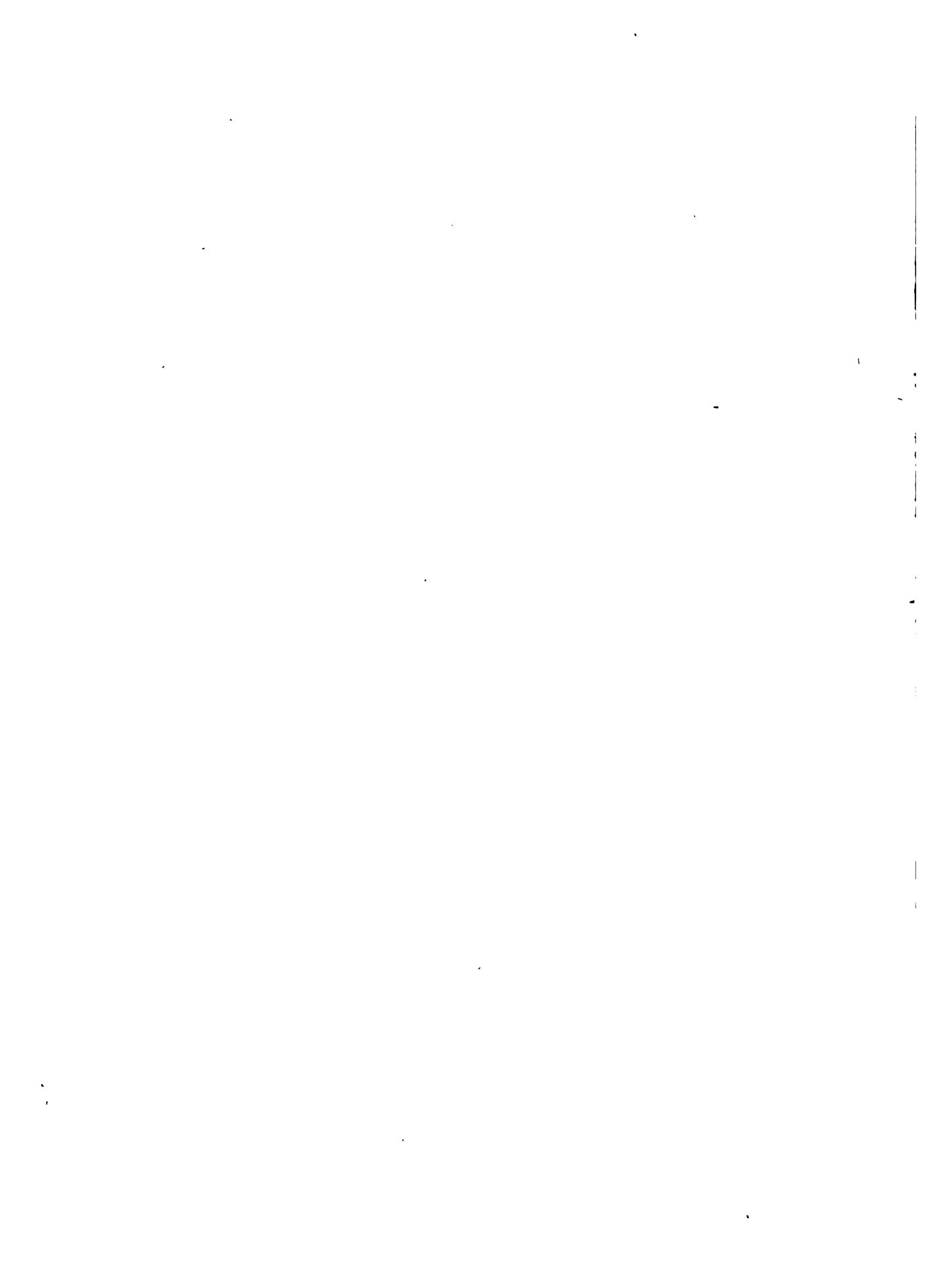
FOR WHOM THEY WERE PREPARED,

THESE MEMORIALS OF OUR

FAMILY

ARE AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.



SKETCH OF ONE BRANCH OF THE MOSELEY FAMILY.

THE names Maudsley, Maudesley, Mawesley and Mossly frequently occur in England as the designation of places, but as a surname the prevailing orthography is Moseley, Mosley, and Mosely. They all appear to have had the same origin, and in written documents have been indifferently applied to the same persons and places. Wotton gives the orthography of the name as Moseley in treating of the branch created Baronet in 1720, seated at Rolleston, but Debrett and other authorities uniformly spell it Mosley. Although thus variously spelt, the radix of the name doubtless originated in the tendency of herbage to become mossy, and may accordingly have been derived from the Saxon words meos, "moss," leay, "field." It is found in Domesday Book, compiled in 1081, under the denomination of Moleslie, and when that record was taken, the retired hamlet to which it refers, and which afterwards became so celebrated in history as the temporary asylum of King Charles the Second, where he lay concealed for some days after the battle of Worcester, was held of the King by two Normans; William the son of Ausculf, and as subordinate to him, Roger, then living at Essington. Previous to the reign of King John they had alienated their lands, and the principal estate had fallen into the hands of one Ernald, a Saxon, who lived at Moseley, and according to the custom of those early times, derived his surname from the place of his residence. This Ernald de Moseley had two sons, the eldest of whom died without male issue, leaving three daughters, one of whom, Juliana, having married John de Bilston brought this estate

to him, upon which event he assumed the name of Moseley, and from that time until the middle of the last century his lineal descendants enjoyed this inheritance, when it passed by a female into the family of Horton. In 1236 Thomas, son of John Brabazon, Earl of Meath, is recorded as having married Amicia, daughter of John de Moseley or Moseley, in the County of Leicester.

Oswald, the second son of Ernald de Moseley, left several children, who emigrated into the counties of York and Lancaster. One of them, Richard, was governor of certain castles in the reign of Edward the Second. From this ancestor descended Jenkyn Moseley, who resided near Manchester at a place called Hough End, from the Saxon word *Hof*, "a dwelling" and *Ende*, a "boundary," in the year 1465. He married an heiress, and in addition to the arms of his own family, viz: for Moseley "a chevron between three battle axes argent;" assumed that of her own; "Or, a fesse sable between three eaglets displayed sable." This quartering was recognized by the Herald's office, upon the grant of a crest "an eagle displayed erm," to Sir Nicholas Mosley, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth in 1592. Jenkyn was succeeded by his son James, and then by his grandson Edward, the latter of whom married Margaret, daughter of Alexander Elcocke of Hillgate, in Cheshire, and died in 1571, leaving three sons: Sir Nicholas, Lord Mayor of London in 1599, who died Dec. 12, 1612, at the advanced age of 85, Anthony and Oswald of Garret.

Sir Nicholas had three children: Rowland, Anthony and Sir Edward, Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster. Of these Rowland had a son who was created Baronet July 20, 1640, whose son Edward died at Hough End, Dec. 1657, without male issue, and the title became extinct. He however left two daughters, one of whom, Anne, died shortly after her father, and the other, Mary, became the wife of Joseph Maynard, esq., son and heir of Sir John Maynard, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal in the reign of William III, by whom she had two daughters and co-heiresses, from one of whom descended the Earl of Stamford; and from the other, the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Anthony, the brother of the Lord Mayor, had several children, of whom

Oswald, his eldest son by Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Ralph Lowe, was father of Nicholas, who had three sons, Oswald, Edward and Nicholas. From the eldest descended Sir John Mosley of Rolleston, who died unmarried in 1779, and the baronetage became extinct; revived in 1781 in a descendant of the third son, Nicholas, and now represented by Sir Tonman Mosley. The crest of this family, an eagle displayed sable, was obtained in 1592 to be borne with the paternal arms, and was duly entered and enrolled in the Herald's College. The motto "Mos legem regit," was adopted by Sir Nicholas in quaint allusion to the family name, as was then the fashionable practice, and at the same time he left out the central "e," which orthography has ever since been adopted both by his descendants, and those of his brother Anthony.

Although Sir Nicholas is placed first in the pedigree, Oswald of Garret, near Manchester, appears to have been the eldest son. Samuel, the son of Oswald, was the father of John Moseley, Clerk of the Crown in Ireland about 1650, and of Benjamin, Quartermaster in the Army of Parliament, who was slain in the battle of Worcester. John, above named, was the ancestor of Benjamin, a physician of distinction, who attended Fox in his last illness, and was for some time in charge of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, and he had a son, William Henry, who became distinguished in the same profession, gazetted as Physician to the Forces in the expedition to Hanover, and in 1812 with the army in Portugal.

Edward Moseley, the youngest son of Sir Nicholas, was a member of Gray's Inn, and acquired celebrity. He was knighted at Whitehall, December 31, 1614, and made Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster. He died unmarried, July 1, 1638, and was succeeded in his estates by his nephew, the only son of his elder brother Rowland, whose name was Edward, and who having warmly supported the royal cause received a patent of baronetage from King Charles I. It descended to his son, but he died without issue and the title having become extinct was renewed in the year 1720, by George I., in the person of Oswald Mosley, his nephew. For the second time the baronetage having ceased, the title was again renewed by George III., in

March, 1781, he having conferred it upon Sir John Parker Mosley, in whose descendant it now remains.

John Moseley of Wittington, who purchased from Henry Longmere, his brother-in-law, in 1512, the estate of the Mere, at Enville, in Staffordshire, married Agnes, sister and heir of the said Henry, and dying before 1514, left a son Nicholas, who married a daughter and heiress of Harecourt, by whom he had three children. From Humphrey of the Inner Temple, Esquire, his second son, the Norfolk family descended. He wrote a pamphlet, called "A Healing Leaf," published in 1658. The celebrated bookseller of the same name was one of his descendants. The arms of this family are sa. a chev. between three mill picks ar. Crest out of a mural crown chequy ar. and sa., a demileon holding in the dexter paw a mill pick of the first. Motto, "Incrementum dat Deus."

Michael, the younger brother, is the ancestor of the Shropshire branch. He purchased the estate of the Mere from his eldest brother John, in 1569, and the manor of Lutley from Sir J. Wrottesley in 1590. He married Dorothy Yale of Buckland, and was the ancestor of the Moseley's of Buildwas and the Mere. Walter Michael Moseley, esq., who published an essay on archery, was of this family. It is now represented by Walter Moseley, esq., educated at Eton and Trinity Colleges, Oxford. Their arms are sa. a chev. between three mill picks, ar. Crest, an eagle displayed erm.

It would occupy too much space to enumerate, save in very general terms, those who have done honor to this patronymic, in the mother country.

Sir Nicholas was Alderman and High Sheriff of London, and Lord Mayor in 1599. His son Edward attained celebrity in the legal profession. In 1687 Thomas was Lord Mayor of York, and others of the name have held the office of High Sheriff of counties. Many have been members of Parliament, and the patent of baronetage, which had become extinct in the lineage, has been repeatedly revived.

During the disturbed reign of Charles I., and throughout the period of the civil wars, the family generally supported with great zeal the royal cause, and one of them was rewarded by the king with a baronetcy. His

estates were subsequently sequestrated by Parliament, though an ordinance for their discharge was ultimately passed by the House of Lords. A few sided with the commons, one of whom held the commission of captain, and was killed in the assault on the strongly fortified town of Bolton by Prince Rupert. It must have been men of similar religions and political views, who severed the ties which bound them to the old country to seek a home in the new, sacrificing all that was dear in long continued associations for conscience sake.

Those of the family name in England have generally entertained an exalted idea of the kingly prerogative, have been of High Church proclivities, and gave their adhesion to the House of Stuart in preference to that of Hanover.

Ancoats Hall, the seat of Sir Oswald Moseley, a zealous partisan of Charles, was for many weeks during the summer before the Rebellion in 1744, the habitation of the Pretender, which time he improved in endeavoring to gain adherents in his projected undertaking. Fortunately for Sir Oswald, when the Prince marched through Manchester, his age rendered him unable to take an active part in his cause, although the Prince had many accessions in the neighborhood, showing the influence he had previously exerted in his behalf.

Many of this patronymic have occupied respectable positions in the various professions, and some have therein attained distinction. Nor should one of this surname, Thomas Moseley, be forgotten. As he was walking in the street on 12th night, the eve of Epiphany, he heard a child cry, and as it afterwards appeared, from hunger. He therefore solemnly vowed, that from that time forth, no one should ever want bread in the town on that day, and to carry out his determination, he settled his manor of Bascot in Warwickshire on the corporation, in maintenance of "Moseley's Dole," Wallshall, Staffordshire, for all time.

Whilst the frequent occurrence of this local name in England, extending down among the landed gentry, especially in Lancashire from 1316 indicates the growth and importance of the family which originally assumed it, the

same impression is gained in observing the number of towns and villages which have derived their designation therefrom.

MODESLEY—an ancient manor appertained to the church of Wells, Somerset, 1327, now called Mudgeley.

MOSLEY—a considerable village in Lancashire, 189 miles from London, 10 from Manchester.

MOSELEY—in Staffordshire, 125 miles from London, near Wolverhampton.

MAUESLEY—in the county of Northampton.

MOSELEY—in the county of Worcester, a chapelry in the vicarage of King's Norton, 111 miles from London, 2 from Birmingham.

MOSELEY—in the county of Yorkshire, sometimes called and spelt Mossley.

MAWDESLEY—in Lancashire, is spoken of in the reign of Edward III. In 1377 Richard Nelson, of Maudesley gave and confirmed by deed certain lands to Peter Banester and Edward Maudesley, anno 6, Henry IV. The family is also mentioned as holding lands in Moseley, of the Honour of Leicester, temp. Edward III.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Sir Tonman Mosely, of Rolleston Hall, Burton on Trent, for the history of the family, prepared by his father, Sir Oswald, for private circulation, and from this I have made liberal extracts. Drake, in his history of Boston, says there is little doubt of the consanguinity of the family here with that of Hough End; and more than two hundred years ago, when it would have been more closely scrutinized than now, a coat of arms, similar to that borne by this branch of the name in England, was used here, without the quartering, as I have hereafter more particularly mentioned.

There has always been a tradition in the family that our ancestor, John, came from Lancashire, and that county was the seat of those by the name of Moseley, of whom we have the most knowledge. The connection, however, with any particular branch in England, is altogether inferential. In the desire to shake off the dust of Old England from their feet, many emi-

grants to New England seem to have obliterated all traces of previous residence, and in some instances they modified the surnames which they previously bore in the old country.

Upon this side of the Atlantic, among the early emigrants from England into Virginia appears the name of Joseph Moseley, aged 21, who came over in 1623, in the Providence, and is named among the inhabitants of Newport News in 1624.

In 1634 Jo. Moseley "embarqued in ye Merch't Bonaventure" from the port of London. George, another of the name, came over in the Assurance, in 1635, "having been examined by the minister of the town of Gravesend of his conformity and having taken the oath of allegiance and supremacy." These are doubtless the ancestors of those of the name who have occupied various situations of trust in the Southern States, and from whom many places there have derived their appellation.

Benjamin Moseley, M. D., physician to the Military College at Chelsea, and to the Royal Dukes, of whom mention has heretofore been made, was in Virginia in 1782, and ascertained that those of the name living in that State were of the same descent as himself, which was from Oswald of Garrett.

In regard to the Massachusetts branch, from which we trace descent, all authorities, including Mr. Savage, the distinguished genealogist, and the Rev. Dr. Harris, who was a descendant of Henry, concur in the tradition, which has come down in our own family, that John and Henry Maudesley, or Moseley, who emigrated from England within a few years of each other, were brothers. The earliest written record of the family in my possession, dating back to 1707, confirms this, as also the tradition that our ancestor John, who was the first settler of the name in Massachusetts, came from a parish in Lancashire, called White Hill. No such place is to be found at present on any map, or in any Gazeteer, nor in the list of any British Post towns. The only mention is in Baine's history of Lancashire, which speaks

of Inglewhite, an ancient village, where there is a Catholic Chapel, &c., "in place of an older one at White Hill."

Although Henry was the youngest in point of age, and later in immigration (in order to have continuity in the account of our branch,) I first state what knowledge has been derived from various sources, principally Mr. Savage, in regard to Henry and his descendants. He was born in 1611, and at the age of 24 embarked at London in the Hopewell, Aug. 21, 1635, for passage to New England. On 10th Sept. 1637, he had a house lot granted him in Dorchester. Mr. Clapp thinks he afterwards removed to Boston. He however finally settled in that part of Braintree called Mount Wollaston, (Merry Mount), which now bears the name of Quincy. In 1643 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. On the 6th May, 1646, he was made a freeman. In the allotment of lands at Mount Wollaston made to different individuals by the authorities at Boston, and recorded in the old Boston books, is to be found the following: "24, 12 mo. 1639, to Henry Maudsley, for 3 heads 12 acres at 3s per acre." By this is to be understood that on the 24th Feb. 1640, Henry Maudsley's family consisted of three heads or persons, and twelve acres of land at Mount Wollaston, subject to a rate or tax of three shillings per acre, were granted to him. In the Suffolk returns from Braintree are recorded the births of two of his children, viz :

MARY, daughter of Henry Maudsley, born 29, 7, 1638.

SAMUEL, son of " " " 14, 4, 1641.

Samuel, the son of the preceding Henry, was born at Mount Wollaston, Braintree, near Quincy, June 14, 1641. He was by trade a cooper, as appears by the following extract from a deed given by him, on record in Suffolk county, and that he was married before the end of May, 1665, viz : "Samuel Moseley of Boston, cooper, and Anne his wife, sold to John Couney of Boston, cooper, land in Windmill Field, at the north end of the town, bounded south with Robert Williams &c., as recorded unto Isaac Addington from Wm. Phillips &c. May 30, 1665." His shop is believed to have been in Cornhill and bounded fifteen feet on Savage's Court. The same

was in possession of Dea. John Williams in 1719, and by him given to James Townsend. His wife was Anne Addington, the daughter of Isaac Addington of Boston, chirurgeon. She was baptized when five days old, 14: 1, 1647, by the minister of the First Church. Her mother Anne was the daughter of Thomas and Anne Leverett, parents of the governor. Mrs. Anne Moseley was therefore sister of the Hon. Isaac Addington, Secretary of the Province, and Judge of Probate thirteen years, sister-in-law of Col. Penn Townsend, who married for his second wife her sister Sarah, and niece of Gov. John Leverett.

In the early life of New England, articles manufactured by coopers were exported on their own account to the West Indies, and the returns received back by them in the products of those islands, so that the occupation of cooper and merchant were combined in the same person. Samuel being of an adventurous spirit, early relinquished his trade and assumed that of mariner, in which he became skillful and successful, visiting Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies, with his cargoes of hoops, staves, &c. It is not surprising that Capt. Moseley, "who was distinguished for activity, enterprise, and courage amounting to rashness," thus it is recorded of him, should on his arrival there have been induced, with the example of Sir Henry Morgan before him, to accept a commission from the King of England against the Spaniards of the West Indies and South America. In the spring of 1675 he captured and brought into Boston two prizes, commanded by Dutchmen, which had been engaged in irregular or piratical business, the appraisement of which was made "under a warrant from the honor'd Government and Councell, bearing date 8th April, 1675." The same year, the Dutch in the exercise of the jurisdiction which they claimed over Acadia, (the territory between the Penobscot and St. John's rivers being then so called, but which they subsequently named New Holland), seized some Boston vessels which had been trading there. When the report of this unwarrantable seizure reached Boston, it gave rise to great indignation and excitement, and application was at once made to the authorities for satisfaction, accompanied with the request that Capt. Samuel Mosley, a person

"destined to achieve great eminence in a few months in Indian warfare," might be put in command of a force to be sent out to obtain redress. The governor and assistants acceded to the request, and ordered him to proceed with sufficient force, and seize and bring to Boston for trial, the aggressors, all eastern bound vessels in the harbor being delayed until he had sailed, that no information should be gained of his coming previous to his arrival. Aided by a few men of the captured crews, Mosley found little difficulty in seizing the two Dutch ships which had caused the trouble, and bringing them with their officers and crews and all things on board, to Boston, where they were arraigned as pirates and condemned to death, but the war with King Philip was just breaking out, when it was known the aid of every white man would be needed, and so the prisoners were respite and ultimately released, before the interposition of the States General, made through the medium of the English Home Government, reached the Massachusetts Colony. On certain conditions they were afterwards allowed to march under Capt. Mosley against the Indians.

When the war with King Philip broke out, the courage which Capt. Mosley had evinced on former occasions rendered him very popular, and on drums beating in Boston for volunteers, 110 men mustered in to march under him against the Indians in three hours. He became one of the most conspicuous officers, leading the van, and being the first to scale the Indian breast-works at Narraganset Fort. To attack the Indians in their position and under such circumstances seemed almost certain death, as was evinced in the result of the fight; of the six Massachusetts Captains engaged, three were killed outright. "Capt. Mosley being in the front, the Indians knowing him very well, many directed their shot to him, and he believed he saw fifty aimed at him." No less than seven hundred fighting Indians were killed and three hundred wounded in this desperate action. Before this, he had distinguished himself in the Indian ambuscade at Deerfield. "On that most fatal day, the saddest that ever befel New England," so runs the ancient chronicle, "when the very flower of the County of Essex, all called out of the towns belonging to that county, none of which were ashamed to

speak with the enemy in the gate," were almost exterminated at Bloody Brook, "the valiant and successful Captain Mosley and his *Lieutenants came, though too late to save them, to the rescue. Several times he marched through and through that prodigious clan of Indians, and raked them for five or six hours together, and yet came off with little or no loss in comparison of the other."

The following humorous incident is gravely related by the same old chronicler. "About the 15th of August Capt. Mosley, with sixty men, met with a company judged about three hundred Indians, in a plain where few trees were, and on both sides preparations were making for a battle; all being ready on both sides to fight, Captain Mosley plucked off his periwig and put it into his breeches, because it should not hinder him in fighting. As soon as the Indians saw that, they fell to howling and yelling most hideously, 'umh, umh, me no fight Engisman, Engisman got two hed; if me cut off un hed, he got nuder, a put on beder as dis,' with such like words in broken English, and away they all fled, and could not be overtaken, nor seen any more afterwards." Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*, speaks of him as "the brave Captain Mosley;" and he is elsewhere referred to as "an excellent soldier, and an undaunted spirit, one whose memory will be honorable in New England for the many eminent services he hath done the public." He is, however, charged with arrogant assumptions of responsibilities in the course of the war, which were gently smoothed over, owing to his connection with the Governor. In 1676, "the General Court hearing of Capt. Mosley's forwardness to engage in the country's service in the capacity of a commander over such volunteers, as may hereafter present themselves, ordered a committee to discourse Captain Mosley in reference to such propositions as he may offer touching that affaire, to consider thereof and to present to the Court or Council what they may judge meet for the promoting and encouraging such a designe."

"Capt. Mosley readily presented six propositions, which were substan-

*The Lieutenants were John Pickering of Salem, the ancestor of Col. Timothy Pickering, and Peres Savage of Boston.

tially recommended by the Com'te, and which the court allowes, approves and confirms."

Subsequently he was one of the Commissioners to administer the oath to Gov. Leverett "to execute faithfully the oath required by the act of trade." Drake, from whom I have already quoted, says, that there is but little doubt that he was a branch of the family of Hough End, 1465, and the seal which his brother-in-law, Isaac Addington, (who was Speaker, Assistant, Councillor, Secretary, and Chief Justice, and who at the death of Captain Mosley was his administrator), affixed to the will of Peter Oliver, and which bore the Mosley arms, confirms this. These arms are identical with that of the family in England, and Addington doubtless received the seal on which they were engraved, from his brother-in-law Mosley. They are described in the Heraldic Journal, No. XVI, with the explanation how it came in Addington's possession, and a copy of the same with the quartering assumed by Jenkyn Mosley, about 1465, may be found in Drake's History of Boston, as well as a fac simile of the autograph of "Sam'l Mosley," the orthography he adopted in spelling his name. It is not known, with certainty, when he died. His estate was administered upon by his relict, letters of administration having been granted to her, and the inventory of the property, describing him as late of Boston, intestate, was taken on the 26th Jan. 1679-80. His widow afterwards married Nehemiah Pearce about the year 1684, as appears by a deed of trust or settlement, Suffolk Probate Records XII, 341, which recites that "whereas a marriage contract is to be shortly consummated between Nehemiah Pearce and Ann Moseley of Boston, widow, and whereas said Ann standeth seized, &c., in a competent and comfortable estate, consisting of merchandises, household goods, ready money and plate, having only two children, viz: Rebecca and Mary Moseley, whose future good and comfortable subsistence, together with her own, she is desirous to have regard of, &c., &c., in case said marriage do take effect: the said Ann Moseley, with the knowledge and full consent of him the said Nehemiah Pearce, hath given, assigned, &c., unto her two brothers, Isaac Addington and Capt. Penn

Townsend, both of Boston, feoffers in trust to uses in these presents, all that estate mentioned in schedule annexed, 18 Sept. 1684.

ANN MOSELY and Seal."

From this it appears that her son Samuel must have died before this date. The Boston records say that he was born April 18, 1671. He probably died in infancy.

The two daughters survived their father. Rebecca, who was born about 1673, and Mary. The former married first James Townsend of Boston, and her grand-daughter, Rebecca Townsend, was the first wife of Prof. John Winthrop, LL. D., and the mother of all his children. Her second husband was Dea. Jona. Williams of Boston. Dr. Harris was one of her descendants. Mary married Mr. William Webster of Boston.

The name of Moseley in Henry's line is extinct.

After this long digression, I now recur to our direct ancestor, John, who settled in Dorchester in 1630. It is impossible to state with accuracy the name of the vessel in which he took passage from England. The probabilities, however, strongly point to the Mary & John, Capt. Squeb, a ship of 400 tons, which sailed from Plymouth the 20th of March, 1629-30, and arrived at Nantucket, near Hull, 30th May. The immigrants by that vessel located at Mattapan, near Dorchester, which place was also that of his first, as it was of his final residence. On the 14th March, 1638-9, he was "admitted to the freedom of the body politicke," and became thereby entitled to all the privileges and immunities of a citizen, having as a necessary qualification, previously become a member of the church. On the 22d June, 1638, he is recorded as the grantees of Thomas Kimberly's house and land. Blake's Annals of Dorchester has a frontispiece with a fac simile of his signature, with that of other free-holders, attached to a document making a conveyance of land to the town for the especial establishment and maintenance of a free school, in 1641, in which he spells his name "Maudesley."

Everybody was expected in those days to aid in the prosperity of the little community by some regular employment, but I find no trace of the na-

as Lawrence, deceased. Mary survived her husband many years, dying in April, 1723. His will was made on the 1st Oct. 1706, a few days before his decease. The name of Thomas appears attached to an important petition from the town of Dorchester, in the handwriting of Richard Mather, addressed to the Governor and House of Deputies, assembled in the General Court at Boston on the 19th Oct. 1664. His residence in Dorchester was near the corner of Chestnut street and Dorchester Turnpike. His children were :

MARY, born Dec. 31, 1660, baptised 6 (11) 1660; died Dec. 4, 1681.

INCREASE, baptised 28 (2) 1663 He was an officer in the Company that embarked in the expedition to Canada in 1690, and probably never returned, as no subsequent mention is made of him, and most of those who were engaged in it were lost at sea.

THOMAS, born March 12, 1667, baptised 17 (1), died April 12th, 1749, in the 83d year of his age, and was buried in Dorchester burying ground. On the 25th Dec. 1790, he married Susan Rigbee.

ELIZABETH, born 19th Feb. 1669.

UNIGHT. sometimes written Unite, born 5th May, 1671. He was also in the expedition against the French in Canada, in Withington's Company, in 1690, with his brother Increase.

EBENEZER,⁸ born 4th Sept. 1673.

JOHN, born 9th April, 1676.

NATHANIEL, born 28th Oct. 1678.

JOSEPH, born 17th April, 1681. While engaged on a fishing voyage, 22d Oct. 1706, he went into a cave to the eastward with his servant boy and others, and all but the boy were murdered by the Indians. The boy was held in captivity and redeemed in 1728.

Ebenezer,⁸ above named, the fourth son of Thomas² John¹, was born Sept. 4, 1673, and died at Dorchester Sept. 19, 1740, while on a visit there from Stoughton, now Canton, having made that town his residence the latter part of his life. From the town records of Dorchester it appears that he was the Constable in 1705, Town Treasurer in 1720, Town Clerk in 1721, Selectman in 1719-20-21. He was twice married: first to Sarah Trescott, the daughter of William Trescott, by whom he had no children, and secondly to Hannah, the daughter of John Weeks, who died on the expedition to Canada. She died at Dorchester March 27, 1747, in the 70th year of her age.

In 1710 the town having voted that if any persons would build a wharf at a place called Wales creek, they and their heirs should enjoy it forever,

in 1711 he, with eleven others, agreed to build on those terms. In 1717, in conjunction with Edmund Quincy of Boston, and a company of five other gentlemen, he purchased the water privilege on the easterly branch of the Neponset river in Canton, then Stoughton, the same spot which is now occupied by the Neponset Cotton Factory, as a suitable place whereon to erect a mill for the smelting of iron ore. They built a dam and erected buildings for the purpose, but the cost of procuring iron in this mode was so great, that the attempt was after a while discontinued. He must ultimately have come into possession of the greater portion of the property, as in 1749 Benjamin Everenden purchased seven-eighths of Ebenezer Maudley's heirs, of what was known as "Ye old Iron Works," where in 1753 he erected buildings for the manufacture of powder. The works were discontinued prior to the Revolution, but their previous existence called the attention of the Colonial authorities to an examination of the fitness of the place for that purpose, and they bought the privilege on the same stream next above the old site, where was manufactured the greater part of the powder that was used by the Provincial army, of which they had stood in great need. Although it was traditional in the family that our remote ancestor was largely engaged in the smelting of iron ore, the fact was not absolutely verified until a recent article in the Genealogical Register, made mention of it, from which I have quoted. In those early days a mild sort of slavery or servitude existed in New England, and to each of his two sons, when they settled down in life, he gave a male and female slave. Those given to my great-grandfather were named Cuff and Rose. Cuff was brought over from Africa when only 8 years old, and claimed to be the son of an African Prince. He and his wife, lived with three generations of the family to a very advanced age, and were treated as members of it. My earliest recollections are interwoven with stories told by my father about old Cuff, who had survived two generations, and in turn had descended to his father's care. Cuff was very religious, and withal very superstitious, and was accustomed to mix the two attributes in a very astonishing manner, both in his prayers and the daily occurrences of life. Once on a time he had been

on a visit to one of the married daughters of the family, and being belated, it was very dark when he returned. He was on horseback, and in passing by a swamp an ignis fatuus, or Jack o'lantern, suddenly appeared, which he imagined was the Evil one himself in pursuit of him, and he did not draw rein till he was safely lodged at home. He used to give the children there an account of his adventure, and in turn the promise of its recital by my father to me, would, when I was sick and everything else failed, overcome my repugnance to the most nauseous drugs.

Ebenezer had no children by his first wife. Those by his second wife were

MARY, born Jan. 14, 1707; died Nov. 18, 1761. She was married to Dea. Richard Hall, of Dorchester.

SAMUEL,⁴ born Aug. 15, 1708.

HANNAH, born Oct. 29, 1711. She married Lieut. John White, of Dorchester.

NATHANIEL, born Dec. 1, 1716, in Dorchester,—town of Windham books say Dec. 4, 1715. On the 11th Aug. 1742, he married Sarah Capen, who was born July 21st, 1725. He moved to Windham, and July 9, 1761 was chosen Deacon of his brother's parish. He died 7th March, 1788, aged 72 years. He had thirteen children, the youngest of whom, Elisha, born Jan 9, 1766, graduated at Dartmouth 1790, ordained and settled at New Gloucester, Feb. 10, 1802, and died there Feb. 10, 1826.

Samuel,⁴ the son of Ebenezer,³ Thomas,² John,¹ was born Aug. 15th, 1708. He graduated at Harvard College 1729, and the same year was appointed master of the Grammar school in his native town on an annual salary of £50 5s. He soon afterwards studied for the ministry with the view, it is said, of taking orders in the Church of England, and for a time was Chaplain to Gov. Belcher, at Castle William, now Fort Independence, Boston Harbor. While acting in that capacity he was invited by the Governor to a dinner party, at which a ludicrous incident occurred, and through successive generations of the family has been transmitted to our day. The Governor's wife had directed a pig to be hung high up in the spacious chimney of the dining-room in order to be smoked, and so long before, that the fact had been forgotten. While at dinner, either the length of time it had been there, or an unusual fire caused the string by which the pig was suspended to give way, a rumbling was heard in the chimney, and down came the creature, a black, shrivelled object, which bounded out into the

room to the consternation of everybody, who for the moment thought that the Scripture miracle of the demons entering into the swine was re-enacted on a small scale. Owing to the difficulty then existing in the way of obtaining Episcopal ordination, it being necessary to cross the Atlantic for that purpose, as well, doubtless, to the limited opportunities for ministerial labor in that denomination in New England, he accepted an invitation extended to him by the Second Church in Windham, near Hampton, and was ordained pastor on the 15th May, 1734. On the 4th July of the same year he married Bethiah Otis, the widow of the Rev. William Billings, his predecessor in the pastorate, who was born Nov. 20, 1703, and died 29th May, 1750, in the 47th year of her age. In the Gen. Register she is spoken of "as descended from an illustrious ancestry, became successively the wife of two ministers, and what is more, of two of the subscribers for Prince's Chronology." She was the eldest daughter of Joseph Otis of Scituate, born 1665, and afterwards removed to New London. Ct., where he was received into the Church, Nov. 19, 1722. It is recorded of him that "he was held in great esteem." He died Feb. 11, 1754. His descent was from John Otis, born Jan. 10, 1622, and who in 1663 married Mary Jacob, and he was the son of John Otis, born in 1581, and who came over from England in 1635 and settled at Hingham, where he died May 31, 1657. James the great politician, father of the eloquent James H. C. 1743, who was the prime mover of the American Revolution, was of this family, having the same descent from John as our female ancestor. For his second wife, Samuel⁴ married on the 1st April, 1752, Mary Gaylord, widow, the daughter of Joseph Clark, esq. of Lebanon. She died March 10th, 1794, aged 73, and the inscription on her grave-stone records that "she was benevolent, sincere, unaffectedly pious. A fond and tender parent, fervently devoted to domestic duties, and the care of her household."

The children of Samuel by his first wife, Bethiah Billings, born Otis, were:—

HANNAH, born March 13, 1736, married James Curtis jr. of Canterbury, and had a family.

ELIZABETH, born Nov. 15, 1737, and died 1769. She married Simeon Clark, of Lebanon, and left four sons.

SAMUEL, born April 27, 1739. He settled at Ashford. On the 7th Oct. 1762, he was married by his father to Lucy Stedman, born March 8, 1740. He was at Bunker Hill, corporal of Capt. Knowlton's Company, and the tradition is that he was killed and buried on the ground.

EBENEZER,⁵ born Feb. 19, 1741.

MARY, born Nov. 18, 1743, married Rev. Joshua Paine, (Y. C. 1759) in 1762. He died Dec. 28, 1799; she died May 28, 1810.

ANN, born May 23, 1746, died March 6, 1815. On the 17th D. C. 1767, she married Dea. Daniel Dunham of Lebanon, Ct., near Columbia. They had twelve children, one of whom, Col. Josiah, the eldest, was appointed a captain in the regular army by Washington. Particular reference is made to him in the appendix A. Another son, Judge William Azel Dunham, residing in Georgia, was lost with his wife in the ill-fated steamer Pulaski. Amelia one of the daughters, born in 1782, on the 9th Jan. 1803, married Robert Wilson, the youngest officer holding a commission at the surrender of Cornwallis.

JOHN, born Feb. 27, 1748, entered Harvard College, which he left and went into the French war. He died Nov. 20, 1768.

Samuel, by his second wife, Mary Gaylord, born Clark, had five children, viz :

WILLIAM, born June 1st, 1753, died Aug. 17, 1754.

ABIGAIL, born May 8, 1754, died Aug. 17, 1754.

WILLIAM, born June 20, 1755, graduated at Yale College 1777. He settled at Hartford in the practice of law, where he was highly honored and esteemed, and died June, 1824. Poetry written by Mrs. Sigourney on the occasion of his death, is in the appendix, B. He married Laura Wolcott, born Dec. 15, 1761, daughter of Gov. Oliver Wolcott (her brother was afterwards also governor of Connecticut), and had one son Charles, a promising young man, who graduated at Yale in 1806, and died in 1815, a member of the bar.

ABIGAIL, born Nov. 19, 1756, married Dr. John Clark of Windham, on the 13th Dec. 1781: In 1807 they removed to Lebanon, Madison Co., N. Y., where she died April 21, 1847. They had children.

SARAH, born April 1st, 1759, married Rev. Joseph Steward (D. C. 1780.) They resided in Hartford, where she died 22d Feb. 1833, after many years of widowhood. Their children, who lived to grow up, were Sarah Moseley, who married Capt. Moses Emery of Newburyport, and at her decease, bequeathed nearly \$20,000 to religious objects, and Ann Jane, who married Rev. Joshua Paine Payson, (Y. C. 1819,) a grandson of Mary Moseley. She is the oldest living descendant.

Rev. Samuel⁴ died July 26th, 1791, having been seized with paralysis when on a visit to Gov. Phillips, in Boston, where he had been called to attend a religious meeting. He was entirely helpless, and in that state, with great trouble and long delays, was removed to his home in Hampton, where notwithstanding his affliction he continued both by precept and example to show forth for many years the faith which sustained him in the severe trial. At his decease he had been in the ministry 57 years, 2

months, 11 days. During the 48 years which he was actively engaged therein, he admitted by covenant and profession into the church, 225 males and 296 females. A sermon was preached by his friend and neighbor for a long time, Rev. Dr. Coggsell, on the occasion of his death, from Rev. iv. 13, which was published, extracts from which, with preface taken from Rev. Dr. Harris's History of Dorchester, and quoted in the Mass. Hist. Coll., are in the appendix, C.

All accounts agree that he was a man of marked traits of character, firm and decided, or as his biographer says of him, "remarkably intrepid in what he thought his duty." Miss Larned, the historian of Windham county, says that "he was not in sympathy with the ecclesiastical constitution of Connecticut." He exercised throughout the whole region where he lived a great influence in discouraging vice and in promoting the material as well as the spiritual welfare of his people. He entertained, it is said, extreme views of church government and of the clerical prerogative, was the universal arbiter on all questions in dispute in the parish, and in all quarrels, was consulted upon affairs of the heart, and, in fine, the referee from whose decision there was no appeal. In 1763 he was invited by Dr. Wheelock, the founder of Moor's Charity School, which afterwards ripened into Dartmouth College, to undertake, in conjunction with Elisha Williams, rector of Yale College, and himself, the management in trust of his Indian school. They accepted the invitation, and subscribed a covenant to that effect. He also joined with a number of clergymen in a recommendation in favor of the school, which was sent to London. In 1764 he was appointed by "the Hon. Soc. in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge" one of a commission for a board of correspondents with that society.

At his decease he was interred in the pretty burying-ground of Hampton, which is situated near the foot of the high hill where he lived, on a gently rising mound, near the apex of which is the handsome memorial of marble to mark his grave. By his side are those of his immediate family and descendants for four or five generations, the stones which mark them all

standing erect and in order. The inscription upon his monumental stone is as follows:—

“In memory of the Revd. Samuel Moseley, pastor of the Church of Christ in Hampton, who departed this life July 26th, 1791, in the 83d year of his age and 57th of his ministry. He was an eminent Christian and distinguished divine. A tender companion, an affectionate parent, given to hospitality, apt to teach, respected by his brethren in the ministry — his praise was in the churches.

“The preacher, the Christian, the friend
In hope are here sleeping in dust.
Come, reader, be wise, that your end
May be like the end of the just.”

Ebenezer,⁵ above named, the second son of Samuel,⁴ Ebenezer,⁸ Thomas,² John,¹ was born Feb. 19th, 1741. After his preparation for college he entered Yale and was graduated September, 1763. Previous to the Revolution the names of graduates were not arranged in the catalogue as now, alphabetically, but according to the social rank of the parents, and in his class, consisting of forty-two members, two names only are placed above his. After graduating he studied for the ministry, and was the first person licensed to preach by the Brookfield association, June 19, 1765. In September, 1767, having received proposals from the commissioners at Boston of “the Society in London for Propagating the Gospel in New England and Parts Adjacent,” founded in 1649 by act of Parliament, he was ordained to a ministry among the western Indians, as appears by the following extract from the *Massachusetts Gazette*, published Dec. 24, 1767: “In September last, the Revd. Mr. Ebenezer Moseley was ordained to a mission among the western Indians, to whom he preaches by an interpreter. He is fixed at a place called Onohoquaga, being sent thither and supported by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in New England. For his services, and in consideration of the great expenses he is exposed to and the mortifications he must endure in a situation remote from any English settlements, they allow him one hundred pounds stg., and to his interpreter,

who likewise serves as schoolmaster, they allow fifty pounds sterling per annum."

The place referred to was situated on the Susquehanna river, fourteen miles from Binghamton, in the territory of the celebrated Six Nations. He soon acquired so much influence, that one of the principal chiefs offered him his daughter in marriage, with her blanket covered with silver bugles, and was so persistent that the only mode of escaping was to propose to refer a matter of so much magnitude to his father in Connecticut for his decision and approval. The chief, fully recognizing the claim of parental authority, assented to the propriety of this course, and when the reply of his father was received, which was to the effect that he had other matrimonial plans in view for his son, the chief grunted his acquiescence. On one occasion he accompanied a party of Indians into the forest on a hunt of some days, and while separated from them came suddenly upon a bear with her cubs, which at once rushed to attack him. A large yellow mastiff which he had with him sprang to his rescue, requiring the undivided attention of the bear, and he escaped without harm. The dog did not come back to his master till the next day. On his return home to Connecticut he did not fail to take the animal which had so befriended him, where he was always affectionately treated by the family till his death many years after. Articles of Indian manufacture, such as moccasins, pipe, wampum, collected by my grandfather while in their territory, are now in my possession.

On the 14th Sept., 1773, soon after his return, he married Martha Strong, of Northampton, born March 11, 1749, a lineal descendant of Elder John Strong, and sister of Caleb Strong, one of the senators in the first congress of the United States, and for eleven years governor of Massachusetts.

Serious trouble with the mother country was fast developing, and even before actual hostilities began, a pressure was brought to bear on Boston as the head and front of rebellion, exciting the sympathy of all the colonies, which was manifested in various ways. Although the State at large furnished her fair proportion of men and money to the service, Windham County was especially prominent in contributions of every nature to the

good cause. Here resided Gov. Trumbull, Gen. Putnam and other influential persons, who gave a tone to public sentiment which rendered the County conspicuous, it is said by a historian of the times, as the seat of patriotism. It had been more recently settled by emigrants from Massachusetts than most of the other counties in Connecticut, and its trade was almost entirely confined to Boston, so that the sympathy of the inhabitants was ardent in the cause of their suffering brethren. The town of Windham organized a committee of correspondence with the selectmen of Boston, of which Ebenezer Moseley was one, and on the 28th June, 1774, they sent two hundred and fifty-eight sheep which had been contributed by its patriotic inhabitants for the use of the needy poor of Boston. When an appeal, it was evident, must be made to arms to settle the controversy, under the lead of Governor Trumbull, Connecticut boldly pushed forward to the front. Having called the legislature together in session, April, 1775, the officers of six regiments were appointed to take the command of enlisted troops for the defence of the colony, and the governor authorized to commission said officers. These six regiments of men were the first enlisted troops in Connecticut raised for the revolutionary war, and among the list of officers appointed are the names of many who afterwards held high positions in the legislature and courts of the state and in congress.

The renowned Israel Pntnam was Captain of the First Company of the Third Regiment, and as such its Colonel, his son Israel Putnam jr. was Captain of the Tenth Company, and Ebenezer Moseley the Captain of the 9th Company, which was composed in great part of men from his own neighborhood, whom he had recruited.

Putnam, elected Brigadier General, returned home from Hartford, where the Legislature was in session, of which he was a member, and at once set to work to organize and drill his regiment, and then marched to Cambridge, in time to participate with them in the battle of Bunker Hill, in which they acted a conspicuous part. In fact the battle was brought on in a great measure by his influence in fortifying Bunker Hill, which he expected would lead to a general engagement at a time "while the spirit of the troops

was high." A detachment at first went on to the ground under Knowlton, Captain of the 5th Company of Putnam's regiment, and soon afterwards the whole regiment, as appears by Col. Putnam's testimony, (the son of the Gen. and then Capt. of the 10th Co). Samuel Moseley, a brother of Ebenezer, was corporal in Knowlton's Company, and was killed at the rail fence, the key of the position. In accounts of the battle, the name of Ebenezer Moseley appears as one of the Captains engaged, and I have heard the statement of my father to the same effect. Col. Swett, the historian of the battle, wrote me that "the proof of his participation in it was conclusive." Any attempt to undervalue the services of the Connecticut troops, or to reduce Putnam from his true position as commander in this, one of the eventful battles of the world, is at least ungrateful.

At the meeting of the Governor and Council of Safety, held at Lebanon on the 27th of Jan. 1777, the Governor was authorized to issue, and did accordingly issue "his proclamation to Capt. Ebenezer Moseley to raise, (under the resolve of the Assembly, held at Middletown) 1092 men in this State, to join the army at Providence, under Gen. Spencer, as the quota of Connecticut." The Governor and Council afterwards resolved to raise three additional companies, said Moseley being appointed one of the Captains of said companies; and at the same time he was commanded to enlist a company of able-bodied men for said service of 76 privates, &c." At the May session this action was confirmed, and he received his commission to serve in Rhode Island, according to the agreement of the Convention of Committees from the New England States, held at Providence, all of which appears in the official record of the part sustained by Connecticut during the war of the Revolution compiled and published by the Secretary of State. The official records of the State further show that he was Colonel of the 5th Regiment in 1789, '90 and '91, and the supposition that he held a commission during the war and up to that time is not incompatible with the exercise of the occasional duties of legislator, which he was often called to perform. The files of the Department indicate that he was representative from Windham to the Legislature in Oct., Nov. and Dec. 1776; May and

Oct. 1778 : Jan. 1779 ; May, 1783 ; May and Oct. 1785. Until 1786 Hampton was included in the township of Windham, when it was set off as a separate town, and this he represented in 1789 and 1795, and from 1800 to 1806 with but one intermission. On the 16th April, 1788, he was chosen Deacon in the church of which his father was the minister.

Wm. L. Weaver, esq. of Willimantic, a gentleman of experience in genealogical research, as well as of literary culture, writes thus : "considering the number of able men in the town of Windham at the time of the Revolution, the election of your grandfather during that period shows that his patriotism and abilities were of a high order;" and again he writes : "The troops for the defence of Rhode Island were all raised in Windham and New London Counties, and your grandfather, a patriotic man of position and influence was just such a person as Gov. Trumbull would be likely to choose for such service."

Ebenezer⁶ died March 20, 1825, aged 84 years, 27 days, and was buried, as was his wife, who died Aug. 12, 1827, aged 78, in the family burying ground. I have omitted till now an account of her lineage. Martha Strong was the daughter of Caleb Strong and Phebe Lyman, born March 11, 1749 O. S., and a descendant of Elder John Strong of Northampton. She was one of a large family of daughters, all of whom intermarried with persons who attained distinction from their eminent worth and the valuable services they rendered the public in varied positions. The only son, who lived to manhood, was Caleb Strong, whose good name and fame are indelibly entwined with the history of Massachusetts, as Governor and one of the first Senators of the United States. One daughter, the eldest, married Gen. Benjamin Bellows, a large and wealthy land owner at Walpole, N. H., and an active officer in the Revolutionary war. Another, Samuel Hunt, who in 1759 held a royal commission, and during the Revolutionary war was commissary for the troops under Gen. Stark, and subsequently High Sheriff. Another married Caleb Lyman, then of Mt. Holyoke. Martha married Col. Ebenezer Moseley,⁵ and this was not the first intermarriage between the Strong and Moseley family : Caleb Lyman who

married as above her sister Mehitable, was the son of John Lyman and Abigail Moseley, the daughter of Joseph Moseley of Glastenbury, the son of the second John. Another daughter married Asahel Clark, a merchant of Columbia. Still another married Hon. Samuel Hinckley, a pupil of Master Moody, at Dummer Academy, in 1773, and of the still more distinguished Fisher Ames in 1774; in 1776 joined the revolutionary army and was wounded at the battle of White Plains; graduated at Yale College 1781; was judge of probate for 14 years; and at his death left a very large estate. His descent was from Thomas Hinckley, for several years Governor of the old Colony. In childhood I have seen Gen. Bellows and Judge Hinckley on visits at my father's house. My grandmother was a woman of great good sense, a trait of character the Strong family had generally the credit of possessing, and always exhibited the evidences of fervent piety. The Proverbs of Solomon were, in her estimation, a compendium beyond comparison, superior to any worldly wisdom. She inculcated their precepts upon her son, he in turn upon me, and I fervently commend them to my children. My father always alluded to her in terms of great respect and affection.

The children of Ebenezer and Martha (born Strong) were

PATTY, born Oct. 12th, 1774, died Jan. 8th, 1851, aged 76. She was married to Rev. Caleb Blake, born at Wrentham, Mass., May 1st, 1762, graduated at Harvard, 1784, and was ordained pastor of the Cong. church in Westford, which position he occupied for forty-five years. He died May 11th, 1847. They left children.

SOPHIA, born Oct. 1776, married Hon. John Abbott, a direct descendant of George Abbott, who was one of the first settlers of Andover in 1643. He graduated at Harvard in 1798, and settled in the practice of the law in Westford, where he died April 30, 1854; his wife died many years before, viz., March 27, 1821. He was a member of the Mass. senate, and at the time when Lafayette visited the United States, was, as he had been for many years previously, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and as such participated with Lafayette in laying the corner stone of Bunker Hill monument. They left one child, Hon. John W. P. Abbott, born April 27th, 1806, graduated at Harvard 1827, died Aug. 16, 1872. See Appendix D, an article which appeared in the Lowell newspaper at the time of his decease.

EBENEZER,⁶ born Nov. 21, 1781.

SAMUEL, born Aug. 11, 1787; married, June 23, 1811, Harriet Bulkley, born Jan. 22, 1787, daughter of John Bulkley, a prominent farmer and merchant of Colchester, Ct. He died March 18, 1887, aged 80, having at various times represented his native town in the legislature of Connecticut, and served in the militia as colonel. An obituary notice of him by his pastor, the Rev. George Soule, which appeared in the Windham Gazette, is in the Appendix E, and accurately portrays his character. He had

five sons, all of whom are dead, leaving no descendants. The eldest, Edward, was at one time treasurer of Connecticut. Mary Caroline, his daughter, married John L. Daniels, of New York, and has children.

Ebenezer,⁶ above named, the eldest son of Ebenezer,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Ebenezer,⁸ Thomas,² John,¹ was born Nov. 21, 1781, and upon being prepared for admission to college, entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1802. The exertion in running to a large fire which broke out at night in New Haven, compelled him to leave college for a time, as he was threatened with a pulmonary complaint, but he soon recovered and maintained his rank, graduating a member of the Phi Beta Society. Rev. Dr. Field, of Stockbridge, the historian of the class, says of him in the published record of its members, that "he was very regular in his habits when in college, was moral and amiable, and ranked well as a scholar."

After the completion of his college course, he engaged in the study of law, and was one year with Judge Chauncey, in New Haven, another year with Judge Clark, of Windham, and a third with his uncle by marriage, Judge Hinckley, of Northampton. When prepared for admission to the Bar, he considered the advantages presented by various localities for the practice of his profession, visiting them in person. Towards the close of the year 1805, he decided to settle down in Newburyport, which at that time was in the full tide of prosperity, before the evil days had come which brought the embargo to blight it or the great fire to ravage it. The social advantages which Newburyport then offered in its cultivated and refined society, surpassed by no place in the country of its size, could not but have had great weight in influencing his decision.

Here he soon entered upon a large and lucrative practice, and had many students at law in his office, some of whom attained distinction in life: among them, occurs to me John Pierpont, afterwards a clergyman; Gov. Dunlap, of Maine; Caleb Cushing; Asa W. Wildes; Judge Marston; Robert Cross. As time passed on, he gradually withdrew from the active duties of his profession, though his interest in its advancement by the admission of worthy members only to the brotherhood, never ceased. He was vested, both by the executive and the people, with various offices of public trust

and honor, and in all served faithfully and acceptably and without reproach. He welcomed Lafayette, on his visit to Newburyport, as chairman of the board of selectmen, was president of the day on the occasion of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Newbury, and often had occasion to represent the town in an official capacity. In 1813-14 he was colonel of the sixth regiment. In 1816 to '20 and in 1834 to '36, inclusive, he was in the House, and in 1821-22 in the Senate of the commonwealth. For many years, and by the appointment of successive governors, he was master in chancery for the county, and in the year 1832 was presidential elector, voting with his associates of the state in the electoral college for Henry Clay, in preference to Andrew Jackson. He was interested in education, and in institutions designed to promote it. At various times he was a member of the school committee; during the existence of the Newburyport Academy, was one of the trustees; for quarter of a century, a trustee of Dummer Academy, the first incorporated in the commonwealth, and for some years its president.

Whatever tended, in his judgment, to improve the welfare of the town and add to its prosperity or beauty engaged his hearty sympathy. It is within my own recollections of childhood that many of the shade trees which now grace the Mall were set out and watered under his immediate supervision by one in his employ. The stately elm which adorns the upper corner of High and Green streets, was taken by him from my own little garden, where I had reared it, to beautify the public street. He was very fond of the cultivation of the soil, and nothing elicited his interest and attention more than the propagation of new varieties of fruits and vegetables. Having been connected with the Essex Agricultural Society for many years as trustee, and after as its president, the society took appropriate action at the time of his decease, and the secretary, in transmitting the following resolutions, premised them by saying, "those of us who knew your departed father cherish the recollections of his private virtues, as well as his many and valuable services."

"*Resolved*, That the trustees entertain a high respect for the valuable

services of the Hon. Ebenezer Moseley, late of Newburyport, deceased within the last year, for many years a member and officer of this society.

“*Resolved*, That this testimonial be entered upon the records of the society, and communicated by the secretary to the surviving members of his family.”

The Essex bar, with which he had been so many years connected, and in whose standing he was so much interested, for no member of it felt more deeply the *esprit de corps* of the profession, having been called together at the grand jury room “to take proper notice of the late Hon. Daniel Wells, until the time of his decease the Chief Justice of this court, and of the Hon. Ebenezer Moseley, of Newburyport, a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, which were unanimously adopted, viz :

“*Resolved*, That the Bar have also heard with deep regret of the death of the late Honorable Ebenezer Moseley, of Newburyport, for so many years one of its most distinguished members; that they bear willing testimony to his eminent worth and long professional services; and now that in the fullness of time he has been called from the scene of his earthly labors, they gratefully cherish his memory and confidently hope that the influence of his example may long be felt.

“*Resolved*, That the members of this Bar deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and that the secretary be directed to transmit to them a copy of these resolutions.

“*Resolved*, That the district attorney be requested, in the name of the Bar, to present the foregoing resolutions to the Court of Common Pleas, now in session, and to move that the same be entered upon its records.

“Attest,

STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.”

“**ESSEX**, ss. At the Court of Common Pleas begun and holden at Newburyport, within and for said County, on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1854, the foregoing resolutions and proceedings of the bar were presented to the Court by the District Attorney, and having been responded to in suitable terms by the Court (the Hon. Judge Briggs) were ordered to be recorded, and the Court then and there adjourned to Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M.

“Attest,

ASAHEL HUNTINGTON, Clerk.”

Hon. Asahel Huntington, clerk of the courts of Essex county, and for more than thirty years his friend and associate at the bar, whose memory as a sound lawyer, a wise counsellor, and an upright man, is still green,

in transmitting the action of the bar, accompanied the proceedings with the following letter to me :—

“ **MY DEAR SIR** :— I send you the resolutions and proceedings of our bar, passed at the first court held in the county after your father’s death, and your family may be assured that they express the real sentiments of all who had occasion to know and observe the long and honored career of your lamented parent as one of the distinguished servants of the law in this county. I was most happy to express my full assent to them in the presence of the court and bar when they were presented and ordered to be recorded in perpetual remembrance of the character and services of the deceased.”

When the commerce of the town seemed to be dissolving, and new branches of industry or employment were suggested to revive its prosperity, the manufacture of cotton cloth by steam power among them, he heartily entered upon the enterprise, before the comparative merit of steam and water power had been fully tested, and became a stockholder and director in the first mill. He was a director in the old Newburyport Bank, one of the original corporators of the Institution for Savings, as well as of the Mutual Insurance Company, the formation of which was chiefly due to him, and has been eminently successful. The charitable and benevolent societies of the town had his sympathy and support.

He was a man of decided convictions, and fearless in the expression of them, regardless whether or not they tallied with popular opinion. Instances may be cited : as when he fearlessly opposed the distribution of the surplus revenue per capita, which the mass of people desired, and, appealing to the supreme court, thwarted the measure ; or, as when almost alone he warmly advocated in the legislature indemnity from the treasury of the commonwealth to Roman Catholics, whose property in Charlestown had been wantonly destroyed, under the guise of religious zeal, by a Protestant mob ; or, as when, again, at the state house, disgusted with the attempt to muzzle free speech, and the expression of honest opinions because they differed from the prevailing sentiments of the majority, withstood the tyranny of his associates on the committee, and at length publicly declared, “ I will not sit with you.” The story is graphically told at length by Henry Wilson,

pp. 331 and 337 in the "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power."

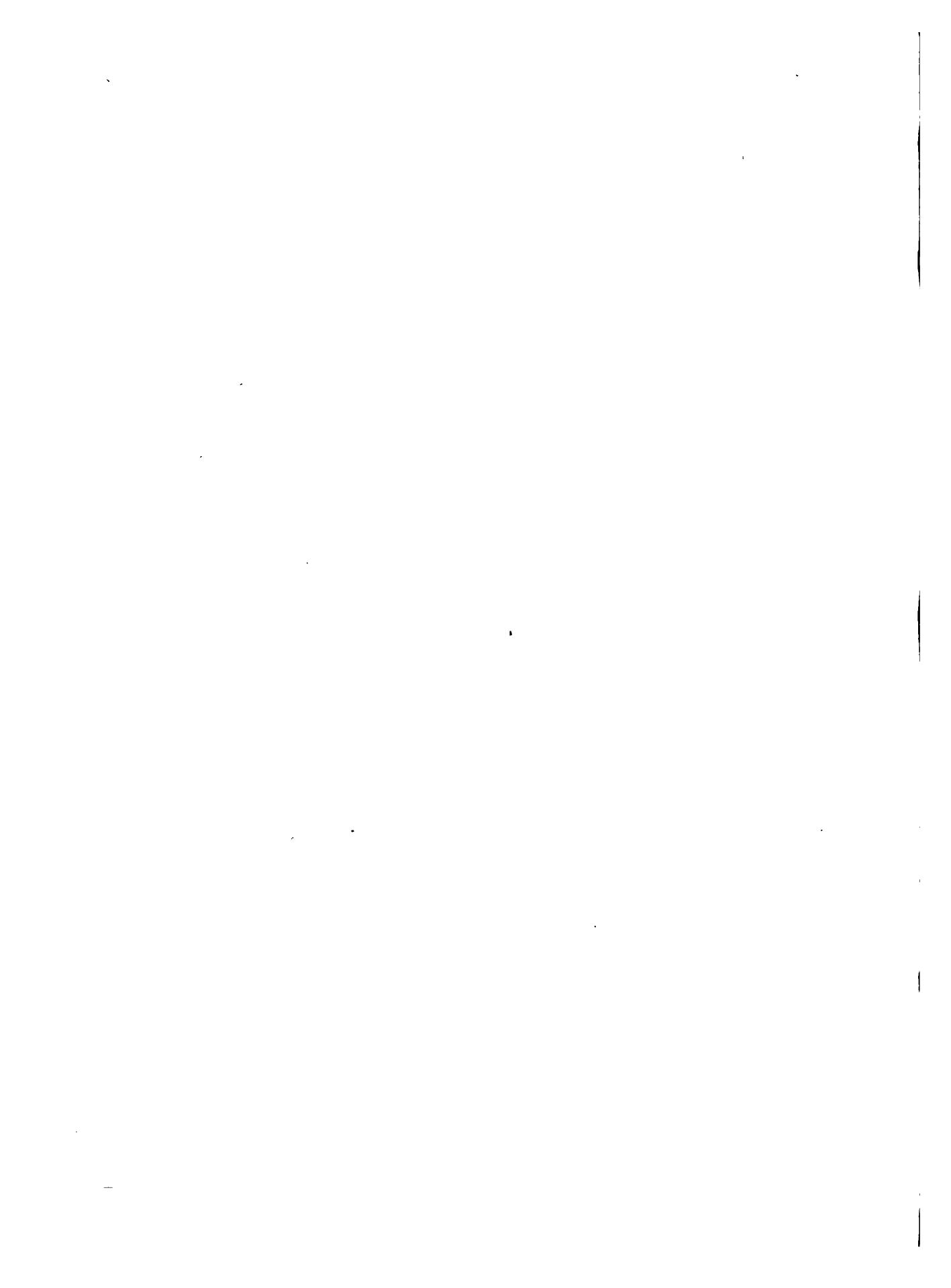
A son is insensibly influenced in his estimate of his father's character by the respect and affection which he bears his memory, notwithstanding which I am confident, after long experience with men, that I have never met with one of more integrity. Again and again, I have heard him dissuade his clients from litigation. As long as he lived, I relied with confidence upon his advice and sound judgment. He might at times have seemed stern and unyielding, but he was only so when he deemed the occasion demanded it. Always affectionate in the family, he delighted to contribute to the reasonable pleasures of his children, so that by some he was thought too indulgent. He had in him a vein of humor, and a laugh when he gave vent to it, which was magnetic. His manners were graceful and refined, and in early manhood his personal appearance prepossessing, but notwithstanding an unusual degree of physical exercise, later in life he inclined to corpulency, which he could only control by literally confining himself to bread and water.

On the 17th June, 1810, he married Mary Ann Oxnard, born in Portland, Jan. 31st, 1787, the daughter of Edward Oxnard, who graduated at Harvard, 1767, and at the time of graduation, in conjunction with his class-mate, Bernard, the son of the royal governor, gave a grand ball, the copper plate from which the invitations were struck off being in my possession.

It is a singular coincidence, that the class of my paternal grandfather at Yale had in it forty-two members, and that of my maternal grandfather at Harvard was composed of the same number, and that each is registered in the respective catalogues as third on the list, indicative of the same relative position. The parents of both were also subscribers to "Prince's Chronology."

The descent of Edward Oxnard was from Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of Masons, which office he held for eleven years, and until his decease, which occurred after a lingering illness, June 26, 1754. It is traditionary that he was buried under Trinity Church, Boston. The papers





of that day describe at length the proceedings at his interment. Judge Gardner, the present Grand Master, in an address before the Grand Lodge, says of him, that "he was a merchant of character and influence, and his marriage with Sarah Osborne, daughter of John Osborne, who in 1745 married the mother of Gov. Hutchinson, gave him social distinction. The rank of his son Edward, in a class composed of the sons of prominent gentlemen in the province, fixes the honorable social position of the Oxnard family." His residence was on the northerly corner of Winter and Tremont streets, in the midst of a delightful garden an acre in extent, running to what is now Hamilton Place. It was occupied by Sir Francis Bernard until his recall in 1769, and during the eventful years 1774-76 by Earl Percy, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and was unsurpassed as a city residence.*

Thomas Oxnard's widow, born Osborne, married Judge Samuel Watts. Her will is in the appendix F. His son Edward, my grandfather, after graduating, moved to Falmouth and engaged in business with his only brother Thomas. On the 11th Oct., 1774, he was married by the Rev. Dr. Haven to Mary, the daughter of Hon. Jabez Fox, H. C. 1727, who for three years preceding his death was one of the Governor's council. Her lineage is given at length in the appendix H.

The Fox family were all whigs, and manifested their sympathy with the principles of the revolution both by words and deeds. Mr. Oxnard, on the contrary, being then an Episcopalian, all of which communion adhered to the king (for episcopacy entered largely into the contest), and doubtless influenced by the associations in which he was reared, remained loyal to the crown, and at length, to avoid suspicion and reproach, left the country under the impression that the rebellion would soon be stamped out. Necessity compelled him to remain in England nearly ten years, where he was a pensioner of the government in compensation for the sacrifices he had made in its behalf, his property at home having been confiscated and he himself proscribed by name by the Massachusetts legislature, and forbidden to return. In London

*Vide Recollections of Samuel Breck, page 28, also appendix G.

he was a member of the Adelphi Club, composed of loyalists who had shown their sincerity by the hardest test, and met regularly to sympathize over their misfortunes. Although he received attention while abroad, especially from Gov. Hutchinson, whose mother had married his maternal grandfather, nothing could extinguish his yearning for friends at home. However much we may lament the mistaken zeal of men who made so great sacrifices we cannot but applaud their conscientious loyalty. He returned to the United States, by the way of Halifax, in 1785 (the diary which he kept while abroad indicating every movement), and settled down in Portland where he had previously resided; his only brother, Thomas, born 1740, and deputy collector of the only customs collection district in Maine prior to the revolution, having preceding him in returning a few months. Thomas was arrested and sent to jail, but released by the exertions of Judge Theophilus Parsons. The wife of Thomas was Martha Preble, born Nov. 18th, 1754, the daughter of Brig. Gen. Jedediah Preble, and sister of the distinguished Commodore Edward Preble. His son Thomas commanded "the True-blooded Yankee" in the war of 1812, and was for many years United States consul at Marseilles, where he died. Edward Oxnard died in Portland on the 2d of July, 1802; his wife, Mary Fox, my dear grandmother, whom when a child I so delighted to visit, survived in widowhood thirty years, dying in Portland on the 22d Aug. 1835.

My mother, Mary Ann Oxnard, was born in Portland, Jan. 31, 1787. While quite young, her aunt, Madam Greenleaf, daughter of Phineas Jones, whose widow her father, Jabez Fox had married, being childless, invited her to become a member of the family in Newburyport, and in view of the advantages it offered, her parents consented to the arrangement, and here she lived till her marriage, surrounded by every comfort and the best society. Madam Greenleaf was the widow of Judge Benjamin Greenleaf, a prominent man at the time of the revolution; previously she was the widow of Richard Derby, of Salem, and before that of Thomas Smith, the son of the old minister of Falmouth. The wife of Chief Justice Parsons, and the mother of his children, was the step-daughter of Mrs. Greenleaf.

The judge was of course a frequent visitor, and as showing the versatility of talent of the great lawyer, my mother told me that he taught her how to knit. Another daughter was my dear "Aunt Mary," as we always termed her, who lived unmarried to an advanced age. Having no children of her own, she lavished her unbounded affection upon those of my mother (which descended also to my wife and children), and remembered them in her last testament. My earliest and pleasantest recollections are indelibly connected with her memory.

I hardly dare to enter into any analysis of my mother's character. To one who did not know her, the description might seem fulsome, and yet to me, however strong the language, it would fail to do her justice. Her tastes were so refined, her disposition so loving, her sympathies so comprehensive, her piety so great but unobtrusive, she was indeed meet for the inheritance of the saints in light, and was translated March 9, 1840.

It will interest my children to know that after marriage my father's first residence was the lower half of the brick double house on Harris street, where I was born. On the 14th Sept., 1819, he purchased the place I now occupy for \$5000, and which came into my possession Sept. 19th, 1855, by acquiring the interests of the other heirs.

The children of Ebenezer and his wife Mary Ann were:—

EDWARD STRONG,⁷ born June 22d, 1813.

WILLIAM OXNARD, born April 27th, 1815; baptised May 28, 1815. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Exeter; graduated at Harvard 1836: and studied, and for a little while practised, the profession of law, which he afterwards abandoned for the ministry, and for some years was pastor of the church in Scituate. On the 29th Oct., 1847, he married Caroline Louisa, the only daughter of Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, of Boston, who died in Sept., 1858, leaving one child, William O. Jr. born Oct. 30, 1848, graduated at Harvard 1869, now about commencing the practice of medicine, having prepared himself in Paris and in Boston. Another child, Henry Edward, born March 19th, 1854, died in infancy, Feb. 10, 1855. On the 18 Jan., 1868, he married Julia Maria, daughter of Mr. Joseph W. Hale, of Newburyport, and Julia Ann Todd. One child, Caroline Louisa, by this marriage, died in infancy, Sept. 13th, 1869.

LUCY JONES, born July 5th, 1817; baptized Sept. 7th, 1817; on the 23d Oct., 1860, she married Rev. A. B. Muzey (H. C. 1824), then pastor of the First Religious Society in Newburyport. Now resides in Cambridge.

GEORGE HINCKLEY, born Dec. 6th, 1819; baptized May 14th, 1820; died Nov. 16th, 1826, my earliest sorrow.

MARY ANN, born Oct. 12th, 1824; baptized May 6th, 1825. On the 3d March, 1849, she married Oliver Hazard Perry, at one time in the navy, now residing in Andover, engaged in business in Boston, and has one son, Oliver H. Perry Jr., born 15th June, 1851. On the 10th Sept., 1877, he was married to Sarah Augusta Haggett, of Lowell, where they reside.

CHARLES, born Oct. 31st, 1828; baptised June 7, 1829. He was a young man of much promise, and on the eve of going to Calcutta, from which place he had returned, as supercargo, was accidentally drowned, May 20th, 1853, in Kimball's Pond, Amesbury. The circumstances attending the catastrophe were peculiarly distressing. In company with a friend on a pleasant but gusty afternoon, they rode to the pond and went out to sail, being familiar with the management of boats. When near the center of the pond, a sudden flaw struck the boat and it capsized, and being stone ballasted, at once sunk. Both were expert swimmers, and it was estimated that the distance between where the boat was subsequently found and their bodies was more than a mile. Less than half the distance in a different direction would have brought them to shoal water. The newspapers of that day are full of tributes to his memory.

Edward Strong,⁷ the eldest son of Ebenezer,⁶ Ebenezer,⁵ Samuel,⁴ Ebenezer,³ Thomas,² John,¹ was born in Newburyport, June 22, 1813; baptized July 4; prepared for college at the Franklin Academy, Andover, then under the charge of Simeon Putnam, disrespectfully called "Old Put," a very exact classical scholar, but from an irritable and nervous temperament ill calculated to secure the affection of his pupils; entered Yale in 1829, without conditions, where he remained till the last term of the Junior year, leaving with testimonials as to "good character and deportment" from President Day and from the tutor of his division of the class, "the faculty joining therein" "that his conduct has been unexceptionable in every respect." He soon went into the counting-room of B. A. Gould, Esq., of Boston, a gentleman who had himself abandoned literary pursuits in which he had acquired distinction, as head master of the Boston Latin School and editor of various classical authors, and taken up with mercantile life. He remained in Mr. Gould's counting-room for more than two years, and then in his employ went to Batavia and China, after which he made two voyages as supercargo to Madras and Calcutta. On his return he became interested with Mr. Gould in vessels and merchandise, continued uninterruptedly until his lamented decease.

On the 5th Feb., 1839, he married at Newark, N. J., Charlotte Augusta Chapman, born in Bucksport, Me., Sept. 20th, 1812, the daughter of Rev. George T. Chapman, D. D. (D. C. 1804), at the time rector of Grace Church, Newark, who was born in Barstable, Devon., Sept. 21st, 1786. His father, Thomas Chapman, born in Barforth, Yorkshire, came over from England and made a journey on horseback through the states, with the view of selecting a place of residence. Having decided to settle here permanently, he returned for his wife and family, his eldest son, George, being then eight years old, and took up his abode in Elizabethtown, N. J., but soon moved to the pleasant village of Greenfield, on the Connecticut river, where two of his children were born, and where he died, May 25th, 1819, aged 73. It is recorded of him that "he was a gentleman of inviolable integrity, of great urbanity of manners, and a genuine example of good old English hospitality." His early life had been spent in Cossimbazar, in India, where he had been engaged in the silk traffic, and had accumulated property, in partnership with James Lucas Worship, whose cabinet portrait has descended to us.

His most intimate friend in England was Robert Beebee, Esq., their friendship commencing in India, and with him he was in constant correspondence after he came to this country. Both lived at Chailey and often went to London together, visiting Dr. Brocklesby, who was the uncle of Mr. Beebee and the friend and favorite physician of Dr. Samuel Johnson, and to whom reference is so frequently made in Boswell's life. Mr. Chapman had dined with Dr. Johnson at Dr. Brocklesby's table. Having promised his nephew his Irish estate in case he consulted his wishes in marrying, and suggesting one of the Thrales, with which family he was intimate, Mr. Chapman accompanied Beebee to Doctors' Commons to ascertain how much property she would be entitled to under her father's will. He however married a daughter of Col. Dalrymple, of the British army, which must have met the approval of Dr. Brocklesby, as he left him his Irish estate and made him his residuary legatee.

The former residence of Mr. Chapman, at Chailey, was visited by my

son Charles, when in England, with much interest. It is a fine old English mansion house, now owned and occupied by Gen. McQueen. Beside letters from Mr. Beebee and others to Mr. Chapman in our possession, several are from Brooke Watson, at one time Lord Mayor of London, but still more celebrated in consequence of having unfortunately had his "leg bitten off," the story about which has come down to our day. The maiden name of the wife of Thomas Chapman was Charlotte Carnzu, of London. She lived to an advanced age, dying in Greenfield in 1842. We have her miniature, painted on ivory, as we think by Romney, a celebrated artist in his day, alluded to by Boswell.

Dr. Chapman, after graduation, commenced preparation for the ministry, which he pursued for a short time, and then took up the study and practice of law, but this he soon abandoned and resumed his original intention under Bishop Griswold, by whom he was ordained to the priesthood. Having established Episcopal churches at Bellows Falls and Rutland, after a short intermission he moved with his family to Lexington, Ky., and there became rector of the church and professor in Transylvania University, then under the presidency of Mr. Holly. Henry Clay was one of his parishioners, and on our wedding tour to Washington we took letters from him to Mr. Clay, then in the senate, who remembered your mother and warmly welcomed us.

Dr. Chapman died at Newburyport, Oct. 18, 1872, aged 86, having done much in various ways to extend the tenets of the Episcopal Church. His principal publications were two volumes of sermons, and sketches of the alumni of Dartmouth, a work which indicates extreme care and labor and genealogical research.

His wife, your grandmother, Alice Buck, was born in Bucksport, Feb. 5, 1794; married May 19, 1811; died at Newburyport 25th Feb., 1870. She was lovely in person and in character. Her descent was from Ebenezer Buck, who at the time of the revolution in 1777 received a lieutenant's commission, afterwards under Gen. Wordsworth was advanced to a captaincy, and was the son of Col. Jonathan Buck, who on the 8th Aug., 1765, in

company with four other persons, left Haverhill and began the survey of Township No. 1, in Maine, now called Bucksport, from him. Col. Buck received a lieutenant's commission under the provincial government in 1745, and a colonel's in 1775. He was an ardent whig and so earnestly devoted to the cause of the revolution that he sacrificed his property in the cause. He died March 18, 1785.

Our children have been :—

GEORGE CHAPMAN, born May 19, 1841, and to our unceasing grief died Dec. 6, 1848.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS, born March 28, 1846. On the 13th April, 1869, he married Katharine Montague, daughter of J. N. Prescott, Esq., of Newburyport and Sarah Jane, born Bridges. Their children: Edward Strong, born June 10, 1870, died April 16, 1871; Charlotte Augusta, born Oct. 14, 1871, died Feb. 7, 1875; Katharine Prescott, born 2d April, 1876.

CHARLES WILLIAM, born Dec. 24, 1847.

MARY ALICE, born March 14, 1850.

FREDERICK STRONG, born March 19, 1852.

ARTHUR CHAPMAN, born March 19, 1854; died April 19, 1854.

CHARLOTTE Augusta, born March 26, 1856.

GEORGINA OXNARD, born April 22, 1858; died March 2d, 1865; a lovely rose-bud transferred to bloom above.

Somewhat reluctantly, as liable to misconstruction, yet at the desire of my wife, for the information solely of our children, I add in closing this desultory account of the family, that on my return from India and my marriage soon after, I settled down in Newburyport on a very moderate competency, and in connection with my friend, B. A. Gould, engaged in the Calcutta trade and in shipping until his decease, in which business I am even now more or less interested. I have always entertained decided political views, but have never held or been a candidate for any office by the popular vote, except that for a few years I was one of the school committee of the city and its chairman. In other respects my duties have been somewhat multifarious.

I have been the assignee or administrator or executor of numberless estates: a director in insurance, bridge, and manufacturing corporations, and the treasurer of many public funds. For thirty years I have been a director or president of the Mechanicks Bank, state and national, and for twenty-five years trustee or president of the Institution for Savings, but I

much doubt whether any of these offices compensate for the interruption either in honor or emolument, where one has business of his own to attend to.

I am a member of various associations ; one of the vice-presidents of the Massachusetts Bible Society ; one of the standing committee of the Massachusetts Cincinnati ; received from Gov. Andrew, whom I had long known, the commission of the quorum ; and in 1870 Yale College conferred upon me the Hon. degree of Master of Arts.

APPENDIX.

A.

Col. Josiah Dunham, son of Ann Moseley, was born at Lebanon, now Columbia, April 7, 1769, and died at Lexington, Ky., May 10, 1844. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1789; taught Moor's Charity School, in Hanover, from 1789 to 1793; then received from Gen. Washington a commission as captain in the army. The letter Washington wrote him at the time, he caused to be framed and ever after was suspended in his parlor. He resigned in 1808, and on leaving his command at Fort Mackinac was afterwards secretary of state of Vermont, and aid to the governor with the rank of colonel. In 1821, at the instances of Dr. Chapman, who was then at Lexington, Ky., he removed there and established a female academy, which had a wide reputation and was patronized throughout the southern states; Henry Clay's daughters and President Taylor's daughter, afterwards Jeff. Davis' wife, were instructed there at the same time with your mother, whose education was begun and completed under his care, and so he has a double claim on our affectionate remembrance. His wife was Susan Hedge, aunt to the present Rev. Dr. Hedge, of Harvard College. In order to join her husband after his removal to Lexington, she herself drove from Rutland, Vt., with an adopted daughter, in an open vehicle, her nephew on horseback as an escort. Col. Dunham was a man of splendid proportions, over six feet high. His character is so accurately delineated in the following, taken from the Episcopal Recorder at the time of his decease, written by one who knew him well, that I cannot forbear appending it:—

"The following touching and beautiful lines to the memory of Col. Josiah Dunham are from the pen of a friend who knew him long and well. And as allusion is made in them to his last hours, it may not be amiss, even at this late period, for a friend and a clergyman who stood by his dying bed to preface them with a few remarks in reference to his *last* days, which were truly his *best* days. Gentle, affable, and kind, he had moved through life the light of every circle, and the joy of every heart; and now that its close was come why should we not expect to see him calm, patient, peaceful, and resigned, biding his time; for he had long trusted in the merits of him "whom to know is life everlasting?" And so it was with the now sainted old man,

Patient, upon his dying bed,
Composed and calm he lay;
The last words murmured from his lip,
"I would not live alway."

Thus in the sweet tones of that plaintive hymn did he breathe out his acquiescence to the mandate of his God, and express his willingness to "depart and be with Christ." His life was one of varied usefulness and pious zeal in the cause of His Master, ever willing, ever ready, he was always *first* in every enterprise which had for its object the advancement of *His* church or the happiness of *His* creatures. Nor did he "run well for a season" only, and then grow "weary of well-doing." He not only "fought the good fight and kept the faith, but also finished his course with joy," and now "resting from his labors, his works do follow him."

LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF COL. JOSIAH DUNHAM, WHO DIED IN LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY,
MAY 10, 1844.

He left us not in early youth,
Nor yet in manhood's prime;
He fell, as falls the faded leaf
In the sad autumn time.
A long and useful life hath closed,
With pleasant memories blent;
Loving and loved, his cheerful mood
Made bright all blessings lent.

A varied genius, high and rare,
A taste refined and pure;
A priceless heart, whose earnest truth
Could to the last endure;
Ah! many an orphan's tear should fall
Upon that sacred clay;
And many a heart will turn with sighs
From that sad spot away.

Sweet lessons of God's glorious power
From Nature's book he drew;
And o'er the tree, the bud, the flower,
The light of genius threw;

'T was sunshine where he lived and moved,
With love his heart flowed o'er;
That voice which could so seldom chide—
Alas! we hear no more.

Patient, upon his dying bed,
Composed and calm he lay;
The last words murmured from his lip,
"I would not live alway."
Thus, trusting in his Saviour's love,
He views death's open door;
Nor fears that solemn path, *so late*
A brother trod before.

Ye shrubs his own kind hand had trained
To grace a loved one's grave,
Your tribute of sweet flowers bestow,
And gently o'er him wave!
And though survivors long shall guard
His earthly place of rest;
Faith's eagle eye beholds him now
On his Redeemer's breast.

B.

[Written by MRS. SIGOURNEY, on the occasion of the death of WILLIAM MOSELEY, Esq.]

THE FUNERAL.

I saw a dark-rob'd train, who sadly bare
A lifeless burden toward the house of God.
I enter'd there, — for I had heard 'twas good
To see the end of man. Then slowly woke
The organ's dirge-like strain, — soft — solemn — sweet; —
It's mournful modulation seem'd to breathe
A soul of sorrow o'er the slumbering air,
With its deep-drawn and linked melody
Enforcing tears; but at the voice sublime
Of Inspiration, — "Though we seem to sleep,
As for a moment, — we shall rise, be chang'd,
And in the twinkling of an eye put on
The victor robe of immortality,"

Quick, at the warmth of so divine a faith,
Vanish'd those tears, as fleets the transient dew
From the morn's eye. There lay the form of one
Who, many a year, had, in that hallow'd place,
Constant as came the day which God had bless'd,
Appeared to pay his vows. Yes, there he rose
With reverend front, and strong, majestic frame,
Where now, as powerless as the smitten babe,
He waits for other hands to bear him forth.
Firm at each post of piety and peace
Where Christ hath bid His servants watch, he stood
Even till the gather'd shades of evening blanch'd
His shuddering temples with unmelting frost.
He had the praise of men who knew to prize
The noiseless tenor of an upright course.
And he had drank of sorrow; those who shed
The holy charities around his home
Had long been tenants of the voiceless tomb;
And from that home, and those bright shadowing trees,
The lingering solace of his hermit hours,
He, by a freak of winged wealth, was driven.
But now his head on that cold pillow rests
Where sleepless anguish cannot plant a thorn:
No more his bruise'd heart pours strong incense forth
To him who smote it; or his lonely tears
Freshen the turf where his lov'd treasures lay.
And is there cause to weep, that yon pale clay
Should liberate its tortured prisoner?
Mourn we because the radiant realms of bliss
Have gained a guest? or that the countless ills
Which poise on vulture wings o'er helpless man
Have lost a victim? Is it time to weep,
When at this very hour, perchance, the coal
Beats in the sun-bright register of heaven
The need of all its discipline, and pours
Its rapturous being forth to the Great Sire
In one eternal hymn?

Wednesday, June 9th, 1824.

C.

"Graduated 1729, Samuel Moseley, A. M., pastor of the church at Hampton, in Connecticut. He died July 28, 1791, in the 83d year of his age and 57th of his ministry, after a tedious confinement of nine years from a paralytic shock, attended with pains, caused by rheumatic and asthmatic disorders, extremely distressing and at times excruciating. His patience and resignation under these complicated disorders was exemplary, and his constant regard to the interests of religion was very conspicuous in his improving the last remains of his life, strength, and reason (which last by a kind Providence was remarkably continued to him amidst the united attack of so many diseases) in frequent heavenly conversation, and making use of every opportunity to vindicate the doctrines and advance the cause of religion. Mr. Moseley was honored as an accomplished gentleman and scholar. He was a careful economist, but given to

hospitability; remarkably intrepid in whatever he thought his duty, both with regard to practice and opinion, but open to conviction, and when led to discover his mistake, frank in confessing it. He was zealous to maintain a strict discipline, and though some might think him rigid in instances, he thought the danger in the churches in general was on the other extreme."

D.

DEATH OF HON. J. W. P. ABBOT.

"Westford has been called to mourn the death of one of her most beloved and honored citizens. Hon. John William Pitt Abbot died suddenly, about ten o'clock in the evening of the 16th inst., of angina pectoris. He was attacked in March last with inflammatory rheumatism, suffering severely for a considerable time. From this attack he had been slowly but (apparently) surely recovering, though his friends were not without fear that it might terminate, as it has done, in disease of the heart.

Mr. Abbot was the son of the late Hon. John Abbot, of Westford, and was born April 27th, 1806, at Hampton, Conn., the early home of his mother, Sophia (Moseley) Abbot. When a few weeks old he was brought to his father's home at Westford, where he has ever since resided, if we except the few years which he passed at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1827. He studied law at Cambridge, and opened an office in Westford with his father. Of late years he has withdrawn almost entirely from the practice of his profession; and it was with reluctance that he accepted the office of assistant justice in the justices court for the northern district of Middlesex, which was tendered him on the opening of that court.

Besides this office he has held various others of trust and honor. From the first he has been a director of the Stony Brook Railroad Corporation, and for several years its president. He was also a director of the Railroad National Bank, of Lowell, and a trustee of the Five-Cent Savings Bank. In 1862 he was a representative in the legislature of Massachusetts, and in 1866 a senator. In 1864 he was chosen treasurer of Westford Academy in the place of his father, then just deceased, and has retained that office ever since. His father had filled it for forty-six or seven consecutive years. Of the many private trusts reposed in him this is not the place to speak. That he was so long and widely trusted is a sufficient evidence of the esteem and respect in which he was held. To know how much he was beloved one should hear his fellow citizens speak of his kindness, his generosity, his readiness to assist the needy and to join in any good enterprise, and of the loss they have sustained in his removal. But truly has our admired Whittier said:

"The good die not;
God calls our loved ones, but we lose not wholly
What he has given;
They live on earth in thought and dead as truly
As in His heaven."

He was a man of fixed religious opinions, a firm supporter of the First Parish in Westford (Unitarian), its clerk for forty years, unwearied in his efforts and unstinted in his sacrifices for its support and welfare. Mr. Abbot leaves a widow and three sons, John William who lives at Westford, George Abbot who lives in San Francisco, and Abiel J., who lives in Westford."

E.

OBITUARY.

"Died at Hampton, March 20th, 1867, Col. Samuel Moseley, aged 80. He was a descendant of the ancient and respectable family of this name that came to Hampton in the year 1734, from Dorchester, Mass. Rev. Samuel Moseley, his grandfather was the second pastor of the church in Hampton, after its separation from the Windham Society, and through the long period of fifty-seven years retained an honored and Christian influence. He was buried within the parish and near the spot where he had passed the whole of his long residence. Ebenezer Moseley son of the clergyman, and himself a minister and afterwards a successful merchant in Hampton, was the father of the man whose decease is here sketched. Col. Moseley followed his father in mercantile life, but retired from business several years ago, and gave his attention to the cultivation of his farm. He was emphatically a gentleman of the old school. Affable, with an easy step and a musical voice, and an elegant physical form; his face beaming with a cheerfulness and good humor perfectly captivating; he made friends and disarmed enemies. He was a constant attendant in the house of God, in his active life, was the church chorister for nearly thirty years, and died in the faith and hope of his fathers. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Harriet Bulkley, and several children, one of whom is Hon. Edward S. Moseley, the present democratic candidate for state treasurer, to mourn his loss.

GEORGE SOULE."

F.

THE WILL OF MY GREAT GRANDMOTHER,

SARAH (OSBORNE) WATTS, AND PREVIOUS TO HER MARRIAGE WITH JUDGE WATTS,
THE WIDOW OF THOMAS OXNARD.

Dr. Edward Watts, the son of the judge by a previous marriage, married Mary Oxnard May 22, 1765, the daughter of Thomas Oxnard, from whom descended the late Hon. F. O. Watts, of Boston.

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Sarah Watts, of Falmouth, in the county of Cumberland, and Province of the Massachusetts Bay, gentlewoman, being of sound mind and memory (thanks be to God therefor) do make this my last will and testament, in manner following. viz: Imprimis — when it shall please God to separate my soul and body, I hope by his grace willingly to resign the latter to the dust from whence it was taken, and my soul into the hands of God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, hoping for Eternal Redemption and Salvation by the alone sufferings and merits of Jesus Christ, my blessed Lord and Savior.

Item: as to all such outward and worldly estate, real, personal, or mixed, which God has lent me, I give and dispose of the same in manner following. viz: —

To my eldest son, Thomas Oxnard, I give and bequeath the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, lawful money; and beside that sum, I give him two pair of candle sticks, and the shagreen case of knives and forks, with six silver spoons, and my best diamond ring, to have the same to him and his heirs.

Item: I give to my son, Edward Oxnard, the sum of one hundred and eighty pounds, lawful money, and I also give him my silver coffee Pot, and my silver waiter, and all my silver spoons marked J. O.

Item: I give to Mary Bassett the sum of six pounds, to be paid her by my executors hereafter named, as soon as she shall demand the same.

Item: I give to each of my sisters, Mary Turner, Katharine Sargent, and Mercy Osborne, forty shillings, lawful money, and I give the same sum to Elizabeth Kent, wife of Benjamin Kent, Esq., to buy them a ring of remembrance.

Item: I give to my granddaughter, Sarah Watts, twenty-five pounds, lawful money, to be put out on hire by my executors, and I order the principal sum to be paid her, with the interest, when she shall arrive at full age, or be married, as either shall first happen, and I give her her mother's picture done by Copley, and I order my executors to put the interest money on interest for her use and benefit.

Item: all the rest and residue of my estate, real, personal, and mixed, except as hereafter is mentioned, I give the same to my three children, viz: Thomas, Edward, and Mary, to be equally divided between them, share and share alike, and to their Heirs.

I give to my servant, Prince, his freedom from the state of slavery, and four pounds, lawful money.

Lastly, I do hereby appoint my two sons, Thomas and Edward Oxnard, the executors of this my last will and testament.

SARAH WATTS.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared to be
the last will and testament of me, the said
Sarah Watts, in Joint Presence of the sub-
scribing witnesses.

NANCY KENT,
JOSEPH PIERCE,
SAMPSON S. BLOWERS.

F. HUTCHINSON, Judge of Probate.
WILLIAM COOPER, Register.

Boston, Sept. 3, 1773.

G.

[Extracts from the records of the day.]

"The Right Worshipful Thomas Oxnard having received a dispensation (dated London, Sept. 23, 1743) from the Right Honorable and Most Worshipful John, Lord Ward, Baron of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Grand Master of Masons in England, appointing him Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the room of the Right Worshipful Grand Master Tomlinson, deceased; which being communicated, March 6, 1744, he was properly acknowledged, invested, installed, and congratulated."

"A Grand Lodge was held in due form, at Gratins in Roxbury, on June 26, 1754. But by reason of the death of the Right Worshipful Grand Master Thomas Oxnard,

this morning at 11 o'clock, the celebration was rather sorrowful than joyous. In honor of their Right Worshipful Grand Master, whose loss was sincerely lamented by all who had the pleasure and the honor of his acquaintance, and more especially by the Society over which he had for eleven years presided with dignity, they voted to attend the funeral in mourning, with the honors of Masonry: and to invite the several Lodges in Boston to assist on this mournful occasion."

"His corse was attended to the grave by a numerous train of relations, friends and acquaintances, and by the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, dressed in black, clothed with white aprons and gloves, who walked before the procession two and two. The Grand Master's jewel was carried on a tasseled black velvet cushion before the coffin. The Deputy Grand Master and other officers wore their jewels pendant upon black ribbon. After the interment the Fraternity walked before the relations, and returned with them to the mansion house of the deceased, where they took their leave. The whole attendance was conducted through a vast number of spectators, with great order and decency."

H.

The descent of my grandmother, Mary Oxnard, born Fox, was from John Fox, a distinguished English divine and historian, born in 1517, died in 1587. He was the author of a number of Latin treatises on theological subjects, but his fame principally rests upon the "History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church," popularly denominated "The Book of Martyrs," first printed in 1563. Rev. Jabez Fox, born 1646, (H. C. 1665,) the minister of Woburn for 23 years, was his lineal descendant, through Thomas, freeman, 1638. He died 28th Feb., 1702, having fallen a victim to the small pox, leaving two children, John and Jabez.

The Rev. John, his son, (H. C. 1698), on the 4th Oct. 1708 was chosen successor to his father, and continued in the ministry till his death, which took place 12th Dec., 1756. His wife was Mary Tyng, one of the daughters of the Hon. Edward Tyng, of Massachusetts, born in 1684, who having been appointed governor of Annapolis, on his passage to that place was taken prisoner and carried to France, where he died. He had four children, one of whom was Commodore Edward Tyng, the brave naval commander who, in 1740 had charge of the fortifications in Boston harbor, and in 1746 commanded the Massachusetts frigate in the expedition against Cape Breton, was made commodore, and captured the French man-of-war "Vigilante" of 64 guns, of which he was offered the command, with the rank of post captain in the royal navy, but declined to accept it on account of his advanced age. He died in Boston 8th Sept. 1755. Jonathan, another son died young. Mary Tyng, one of the daughters, married Rev. John Fox, and Elizabeth, another, married a brother of Dr. Franklin. Hon. Wm. Tyng of Gorham, Me., was the last male descendant of the name in this country, Dudley Atkins having assumed it on inheriting estates of James Tyng.

The Hon. Jabez Fox, son of the Rev. John, was born 1705, (H. C. 1727), died April 7, 1755; he removed to Portland, was repeatedly representative to the General Court, and for three years preceding his death was one of the Governor's Council. His first wife was Ann Bradbury, of York. On her decease soon after marriage,

he married the widow of Phineas Jones, born Ann Hodge, of Newbury, by whom he had John, the first representative from Portland, and a member of the convention which adopted the constitution of the United States; and Mary, who married Edward Oxnard. Mrs. Jones, by her previous marriage, had three daughters, who were consequently half sisters to my grandmother: Lucy, to whom reference has before been made, who married Thomas Smith, the son of the minister of Falmouth, then Richard Derby of Salem, and then Judge Greenleaf of Newburyport. She stood in such relation to my mother, that she was her principal legatee, and the children always addressed her as Grandmama Greenleaf; another daughter, Hannah, married Col. John Waite, a captain in Wolfe's army before Quebec, representative to the Provincial Congress in 1776, and for thirty-four years High Sheriff of Cumberland County, whose sister Emma married Thomas Motley, from whom the distinguished historian, descended. Ann, the third daughter, married Richard Codman.

Phineas Jones, a cousin of John Coffin Jones, of Boston, was one of the most active and enterprising citizens of Portland, and his untimely death in the 38th year of his age, was universally lamented.

So much for my grandmother's descent on the paternal side. In the female line it was from Cleeves, the first settler of Falmouth. The mother of Mr. Fox was Mary Tyng, a grand-daughter of Thaddeus Clark, who lived on the Neck, and was killed by the Indians in 1690, and Mr. Clark's wife was grand-daughter of George Cleeves.

I.

Col. Samuel L. Knapp, A. M., LL. D., born in Newburyport, Jan. 19, 1783; graduated at Dartmouth College, 1804; studied law with Judge Parsons; and settled in the practice of his profession in Newburyport. In the war of 1812 he commanded a regiment of state militia. He was the author of occasional public addresses, and editor of various newspapers and reviews. He also wrote many books, considered models in the line of composition of which they are the subjects, and was in his time viewed as a man of brilliant talents. As contemporary with my father at the bar, and knowing him intimately in social relations, I subjoin his testimony as to his opinion of my father's character, which appeared in a letter addressed to him, published in the Boston Daily Commercial Gazette, Feb. 23, 1836, although it was written under an erroneous impression of my father's views on the subject referred to, who was eminently sympathetic with those in pecuniary misfortune.

"To the Honorable EBENEZER MOSELEY, representative from the town of Newburyport in the legislature of Massachusetts:—

DEAR SIR: I believe, according to the common rules of courtesy, that no apology is required for the act of addressing a public man through the medium of a public journal, if the object is one of common interest, and the language used respectful; I shall therefore proceed, sir, without further remark by way of apology.

I must confess that I was surprised and grieved on reading your late speech in the legislature on the bill for extending the jail limits throughout the counties in the state, for your observations went to the whole question of imprisonment for debt. This speech will lead to an erroneous estimate of your true character, for it has left a wrong impression on the minds of those who do not know you, and which does you the great-

est injustice. Many persons are induced to believe, from this speech, that you are a hard-hearted man; one who would be willing to sell the debtor and his children into bondage to save his dues, or erect a pillory and whipping-post as a means of coercing the payment of a demand. I know and feel the injustice of such a conclusion. I know you as well as you know yourself; I have measured and gauged your mental as well as your moral character, and can speak of you in all respects without a particle of prejudice. I have known you in your professional, political, and private life, and am happy to bear witness to the excellence of your character in all these relations. As a lawyer, a more honest man never followed the profession. I most solemnly believe that in and out of court, you have conscientiously adhered to the letter and spirit of your oath of admission to the bar; that you never brought a suit you thought to be groundless for a fee, nor used your profession as an engine for *malice, hatred, or revenge*, or for the purpose of putting down a rival or an opponent, or ever recommended a severe course to a client in any case when you thought the debtor an honest man. In political life you have been consistent and honest, if you were mistaken in your creed, and I can say that in my opinion you never became pliant and flexible to the slightest sacrifice of principle to gain or to hold an office, or to gratify your ambition in any way—and that passion in certain periods of your life has not been a feeble one, however tempered and subdued it may now be. In the discharge of the duties of a private citizen, you have been attentive and exemplary. You have been a peace-maker; for your affections, if not touched by the spirit of romance, were refined and well disciplined. In truth, sir, you are a man that one could recommend to a dying friend as a proper guardian to his children. After saying these things, which I do from the bottom of my heart, you will not believe that any rancour or malice will find their way into my strictures on your speech. I have said that the speech surprised me, for it was a libel on your disposition. At times I have seen a blush of just resentment on your countenance, but never saw on it the "curled lip of scorn," nor a malignant sneer. It grieved me that you should have indulged in sarcasm on those who feel a sympathy for poor debtors; this was not in keeping with your character, and altogether foreign to your whole course of conduct.

Although I do not limit your capacity, or call in question your requirements upon general subjects, yet permit me to say that you know nothing upon the subject of imprisonment as a punishment to the unfortunate debtor. Your life has been one smooth and gentle current; you have never, in your navigation, struck upon a sunken rock, or scarcely felt a baffling wind in your voyage; you have been blessed in your family and in your business, and no one has ever enjoyed higher health; I doubt whether you have felt a corporal pang for thirty years. You have acquired wealth rapidly enough to satisfy a wise man, and have expended judiciously. You owe no one a single cent, nor ever cheated yourself in food or apparel. You know no more of the misery of the poor debtor than you do of the mysteries of the Egyptians, or the ineffable degrees of masonry, or what may chance to come when you and I have slept a thousand years in our graves.

After reading your speech again, I have come to the conclusion that the reporter misunderstood your words in regard to the suggestions of Governor Everett, which do honor to his head and heart. You, in former days, for an independent man, had a great respect for those in authority. I recollect one chief magistrate, at least. (Gov. Strong,) whose opinions were weighty with you. You have not one of those minds so liable to change; and I can much easier bring myself to believe that an honest reporter may have misunderstood you, than I can that such remarks fell from your tongue.

Perhaps, my dear sir, you will complain that I have not taken a just view of your opinion: if not, I should be happy to know it, for I think no difference of sentiment will affect our friendship, which has lasted so long.

With sincere respect and affection,

I am your humble servant,

ESSEX. [S. L. Knapp.]

J.

"MARRIED.

"This morning, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Chapman, EDWARD STRONG MOSELEY, of Newburyport, Mass., to CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA CHAPMAN, eldest daughter of the rector of Grace Church."

WILLIAM J. KINNEY, Esq., at the time of our marriage, was the able editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, the most influential newspaper in New Jersey, and subsequently the editor of Graham's Magazine. In 1850 he removed to Turin, having received an appointment to the Sardinian mission. He was a friend of your mother's family, and in the same paper together with the insertion of the notice of the marriage appeared the following epithalamium, which it will doubtless interest my children to see transferred here.

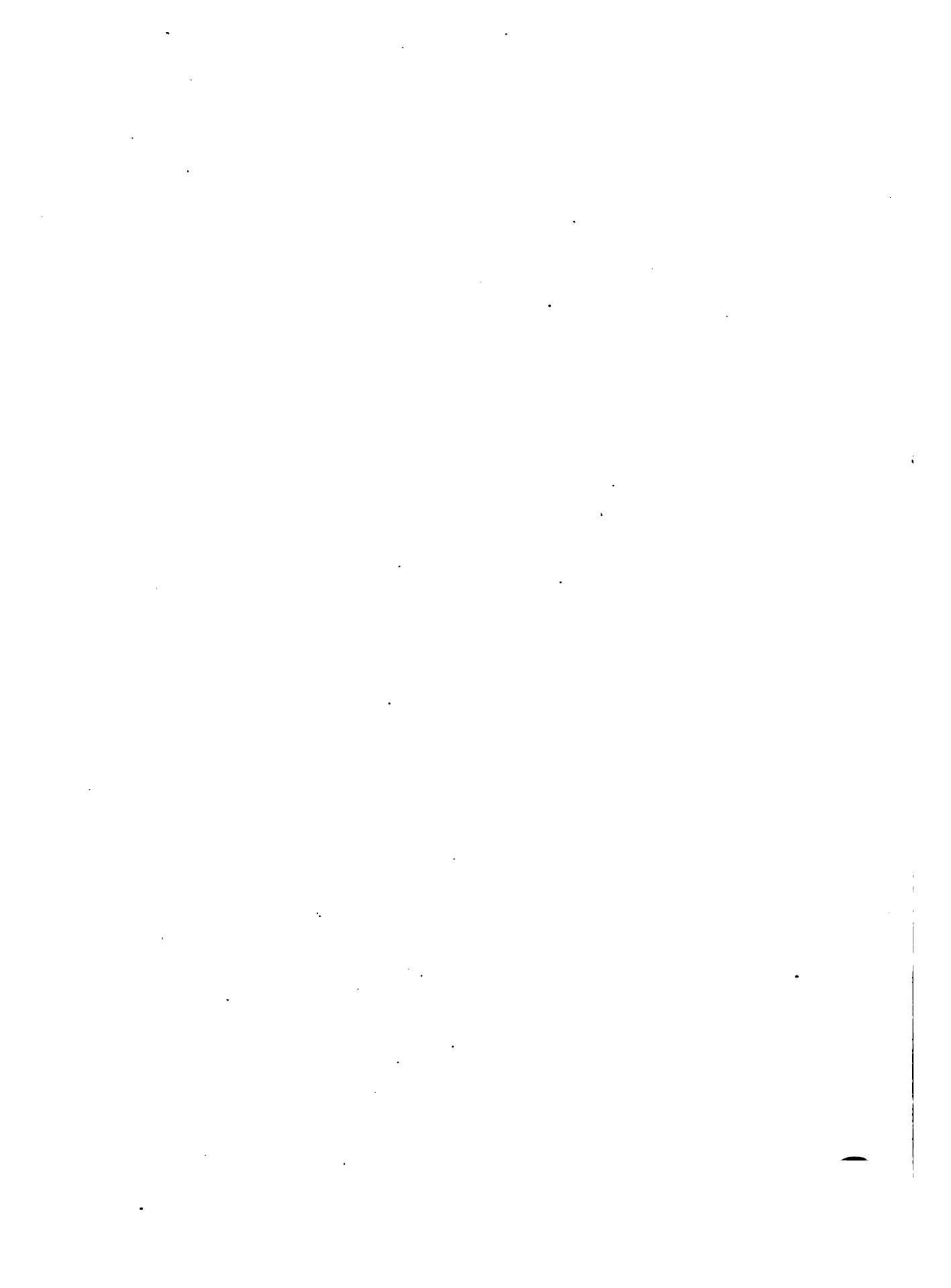
"I saw two dew-drops pure reclining
On a rose, one lovely morn;—
The sun's first beams were brightly shining
O'er the green-clothed, verdant lawn;
A gentle zephyr, on its plinths,
Bore the sweetest perfume there,
Charg'd with love, from Love's dominions,
To those dew-drops, sweet and fair.
The zephyr sighed upon the flow'r,
And gently droop'd its head;—
The pearly dew-drops own'd the power
Love so sweetly round them shed;
And as the bright rose bow'd, the dew-drops ran
Adown its leaves, and trembled into one.

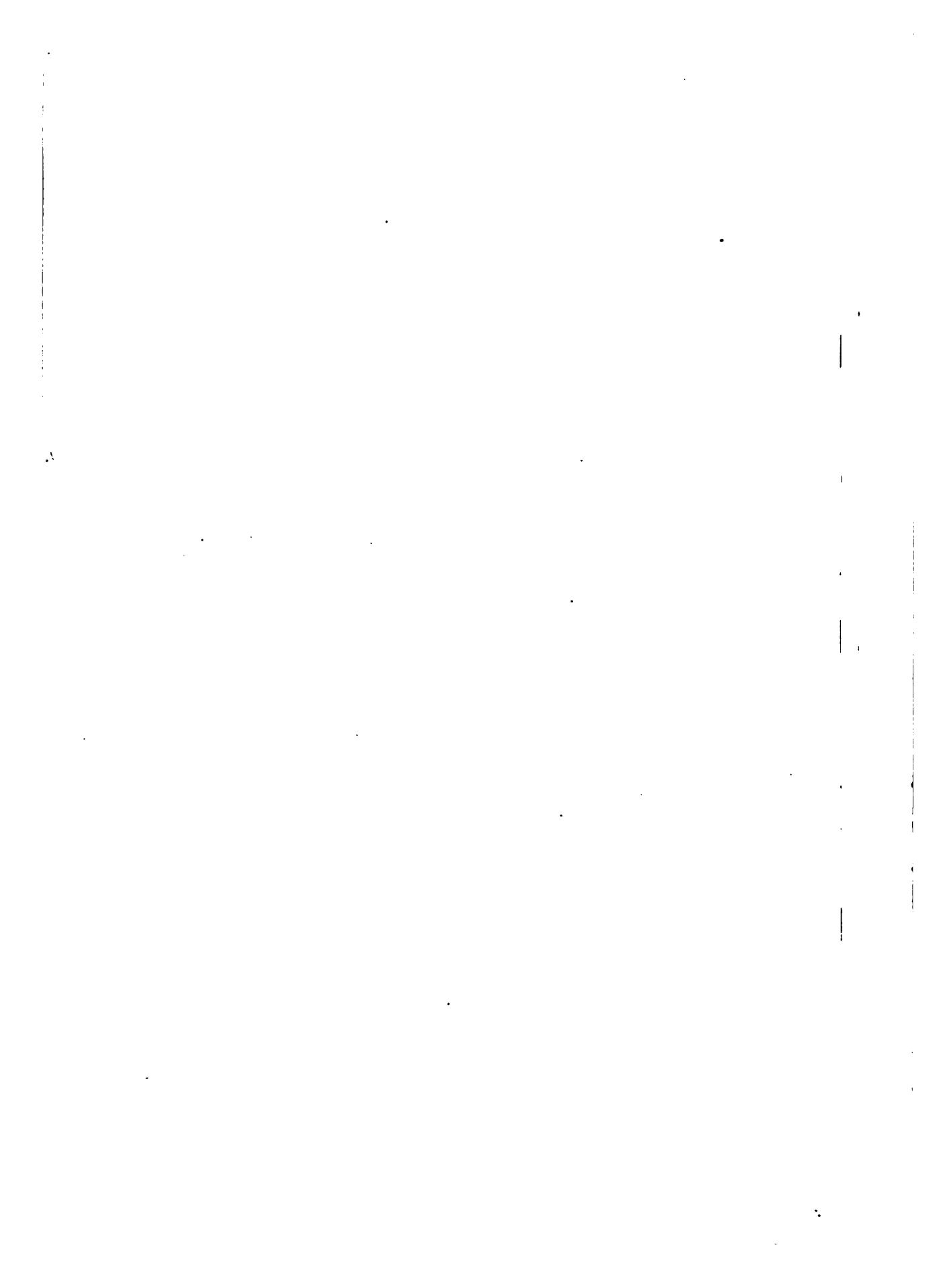
Two spotless flakes of snow descended
Slowly thro' the autumn air.
The flower crinita* them befriended,
And received the wandering fair;
"Come, pure snow-flakes, to my bosom,
Ye are truly welcome here,
Where lonely blooms the latest blossom
That adorns the waning year."
To Love these words were not repelling,
And the god a silvery ray
Of sunshine sent, around the dwelling
Of these pure flakes of snow to play.
Love's smile dissolved their coolness, and they run,
Like mingling spirits, sweetly into one.

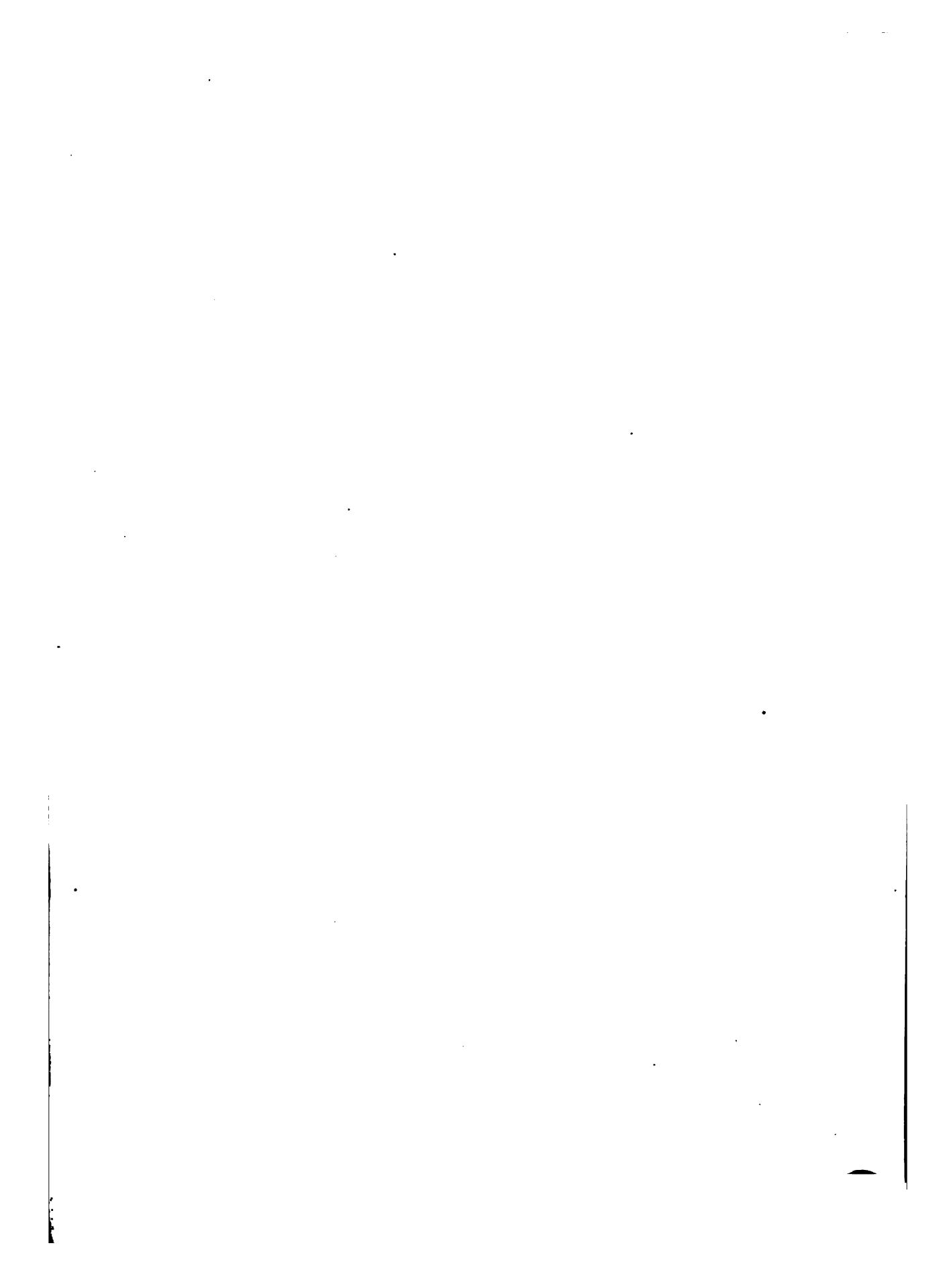
Thus may you pass o'er time's rough billows,
Like the dew-drops on the rose;
And oh! may heaven around your pillow
Strew the flowers of calm repose.
May bliss and joy and peace united,
Sit upon your smiling brows,
And glad your hearts that you have plighted
At heaven's shrine your lasting vows;
And like the snow-flakes, may your spirits,
Warmed by Love's congenial sun,
Pure as the beams the morn inherits,
Sweetly be dissolved in one;
May all the bliss that can on earth be known
Be yours, and endless happiness your own!"

* *Gentiana Crinita*, the latest flower of autumn.

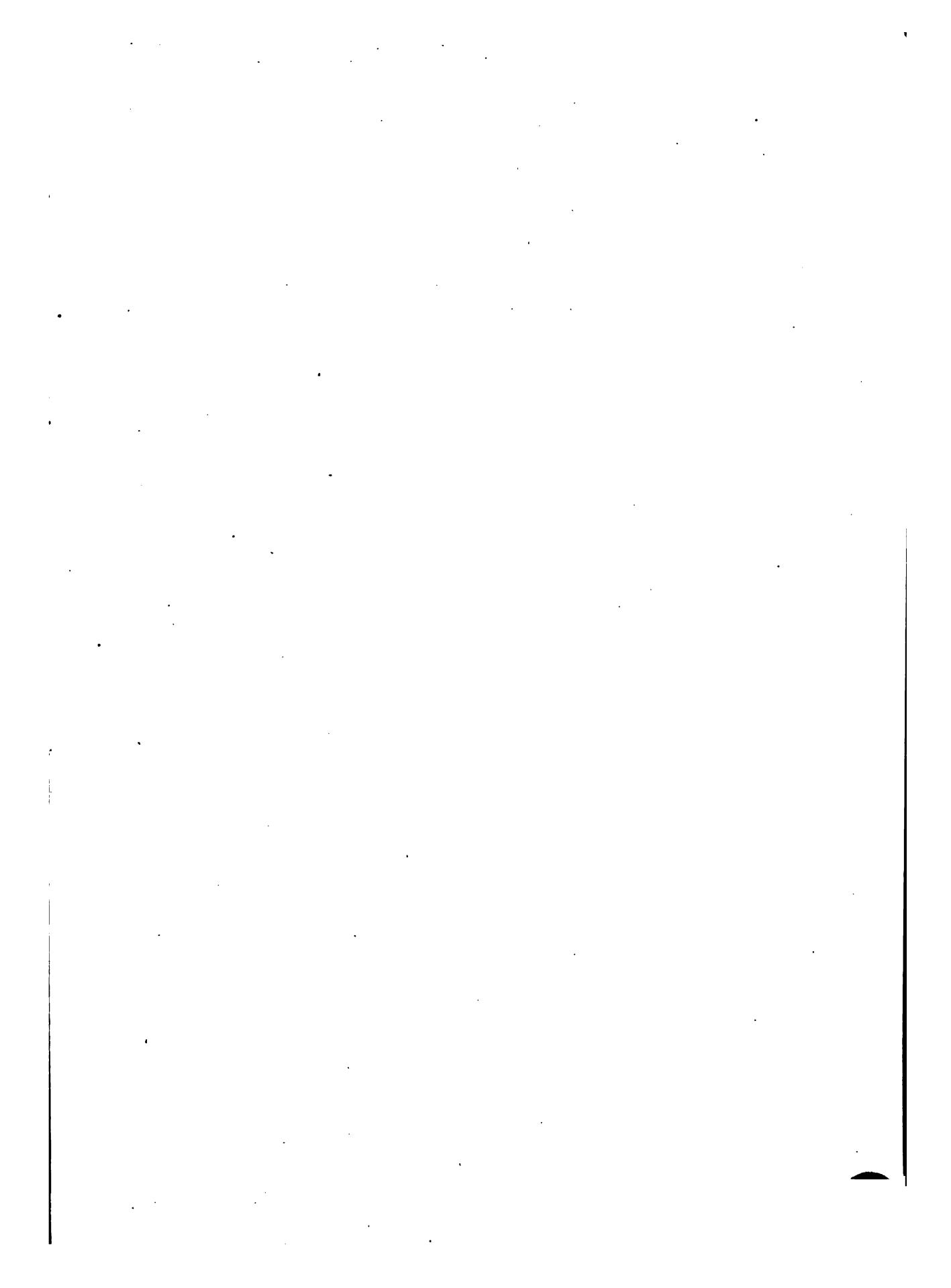
K.







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